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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

In the Rumanian theater the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are still steadily closing in on Bucharest, although the advance is slower than at first, and is clearly being rendered more difficult as the Rumanians contract their line and receive reinforcements from Russia. Petrograd announces that the Rumanians have been unsuccessful in their attempts to check the forces of General von Falkenhayn, advancing from the north and west along the roads to Ploesti, the important railway junction on the Bucharest-Kronstadt railway.

In Macedonia, in the region of Monastir, the Serbians have won further successes. Official reports from Salonika announce the capture of the village of Stravina, and record the fact that the village of Zovik, five miles north of Gruneshit in flames with the Bulgarians retreating northward.

The news from the remaining fronts is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Renewed Russian attacks in the Carpathian forests and along the line of the Transylvanian frontier were made yesterday, but did not gain the slightest success. Teutonic troops recaptured lost positions.

In western Rumania the Teutonic troops are pursuing the defeated Rumanians on the front before Bucharest. They are across the railroad leading from Bucharest to Tergoviste.

In the Danube lowlands Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses and the number of prisoners taken has been increased to 12,500.

In addition to day report the War Office issues a statement last night which says:

Rumanian theater—We continue to make progress in the direction of Bucharest and Ploesti.

Macedonian front—There has been an artillery duel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—Turkish headquarters statement of Dec. 3, is as follows:

In northern Persia, north of Sakiz, we carried out a fortunate surprise attack and repulsed successfully a Russian counterattack. In addition we entered the village of Sarlin, 100 kilometers southeast of Hamadan.

On the Caucasus front by a sudden assault we advanced to the rear of a hostile position. At the same time we completely repulsed the enemy attacks against our left wing.

In Dobruja our troops on Dec. 2 captured one tank and took prisoner 173 inmates, including six British officers and six other officers. In addition we captured one cannon and 250 men.

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South of Loos, after a heavy bombardment, our opponents in large numbers undertook a raid which completely failed.

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Bukovina front: In the wooded Carpathians the enemy troops launched a series of attacks on a height occupied by two miles south of Voronezhka. The attacks up to 1 p. m. were beaten back, but afterwards the enemy forces destroyed our trenches by heavy artillery fire and forced our detachments to retire on their base.

Rumanian front: On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Trotus and south to the valley of the River Dovlita, engagements are still proceeding.

We again captured a range of heights, but the enemy troops are showing stubborn resistance and attempting to restore their position by counterattacks.

In Wallachia, fighting is continuing on the roads from Tergoviste to Ploesti and from Titu to Bucharest, and west and south of Stolita. Under pressure of superior enemy forces, which are intensifying attacks, the Rumanians, the latter are retiring east. Rumanian attempts to check the enemy attacks on the roads to Ploesti and Bucharest were unsuccessful.

The situation in Dobruja is unchanged.

On the Black Sea, our seaplanes made a raid on the village of Kara Murid, north of Constanza. After throwing bombs and firing on a balloon, the seaplanes returned.

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ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports the repulse of an Austrian surprise attack north of St. Caterina, east of Gorizia, on Sunday. Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Adria and Montebelluna without doing any damage.

## ADVERTISERS OF COUNTRY OPEN CONVENTION HERE

Speakers of Note to Address  
Gathering Which Will Have  
Annual Dinner Tonight

Representatives of 150 national advertisers of the United States had gathered when the opening session of the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers convened at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. Others arrived later in the day. The total membership of the association is 262. Members from all parts of the country are present, some from the Pacific Coast states. This is the first annual meeting of the association to be held outside of New York City. In May, 1916, however, a meeting was held in Dayton, O.

It was at the Dayton meeting that the association, as an organization, went on record as being opposed to all advertising that is fraudulent or questionable, all ambiguous advertising calculated to mislead, all exaggerated claims, or which reflects on competitors.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## GREAT BRITAIN TO INQUIRE INTO GREEK ATTACKS

Government Determined to Fix  
Responsibility for Events of  
Dec. 1, Lord Crewe Informs  
the House of Lords

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Crewe said a telegram from the British Minister at Athens showed that a certain degree of order had been re-established in the capital. Bands of Reservists, who were more or less directly connected with the attacks on the Allies and atrocities committed on Venizelists in Athens, had, it appeared, been dismissed and the town was now guarded by regular troops of the Greek Army.

The British Minister, meantime, had advised British subjects to proceed to Piraeus where they had been placed in safety.

While no immediate danger was to be apprehended regarding the safety of British lives and property in Athens, the Government did not at all desire to imply that they regarded the situation as one of less gravity or were any less determined to fix the responsibility for events of Dec. 1 and to secure that such outrages should not be repeated.

The whole question was now one which must be considered with regard to naval and military considerations.

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## AMERICANS ON SHIP SUNK OFF SPANISH COAST

Italian Steamer Palermo Had 25  
Americans on Board at Time  
Vessel Was Torpedoed, Says  
Report From Madrid

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Italian steamship Palermo, with 25 Americans on board, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast.

One sailor, reported to be an American, was killed by a shell. At Palafregell, Spain, the survivors were landed. Three others were seriously wounded by the torpedo.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian steamship Palermo left New York on Nov. 15 for Genoa and Spezia and was last reported as passing Gibraltar on Nov. 28. She carried no passengers but had on board 47 American horse tenders. In addition to horses she carried a general cargo.

The ship was armed, it was said here, at the offices of Hartfield, Solari & Co., agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, owner of the Palermo. She carried two three-inch rifles mounted aft.

"These guns," said Mr. Solari, "were carried for defense only."

Besides 858 mules and 163 horses, the Palermo carried 1452 cases of "T. N. T.," the most powerful explosive made, and tons of munitions and war supplies.

Before the war the Palermo was engaged in passenger service between Naples and Palermo, Italy, and this port.

## Thought Arabia Transport

Submarine Commander Said to Have  
Made Such Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications point strongly to the probability that Germany will take a position in the steamship Arabia case similar to that in the Marina incident.

A message from the United States embassy at Berlin says a German submarine commander has reported that he attacked a ship in the belief that she was an armed transport.

This information was given to the embassy in reply to an inquiry about the Arabia.

## Vessels Reported Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British steamer Palatine, 3286 tons, and the schooner Mispah, the Russian vessel Pallas and the Norwegian ship Draupner are reported sunk.

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## FINANCES OF RAILROADS NOT GENERALLY WEAK

President of National Association  
of Railway Commissioners  
Says Credit Not Impaired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Max Thelen, president of the Railway Commission of California and president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, took the stand before the Newlands committee today. He took exceptions to the claim of the railroads that the financial credit of interstate carriers is "hopelessly impaired."

The chief point, Mr. Thelen said he wished to make in this connection, was that, although certain roads were admittedly in financial straits, this condition was not general, and that many roads are now in a "strong" position to obtain credit.

The witness took issue with the roads in claiming that the chief cause of impaired financial condition of certain systems is excessive governmental regulation, particularly state regulation. Mr. Thelen then took up the legal aspects of Federal incorporation of interstate carriers, as proposed by Mr. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives Advisory Committee.

The California commissioner stated that it was his purpose, before concluding his argument, to have "let the light in" on Federal incorporation. He cited court decisions to show that Congress has power to take away from the states all power over railroad rates and taxes under Federal charters. He predicted that the first constructive work of the Newlands committee would be the recommendation that the Federal Government take complete control of issues of railway securities.

William Jennings Bryan is to appear before the Newlands committee on Thursday to give his views concerning the transportation problems of the United States.

## Liquor Advertising

Prohibition Congressman Wishes to  
Exclude It From Mails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exclusion of liquor advertisements from the United States mails will be pushed during the short session of Congress by Representative Charles H. Randall of California, who will give his special effort to the measure which he introduced at the last session but which was not reported by the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, to which it was referred and of which he is a member.

Mr. Randall is the first representative elected to Congress under the Prohibitionist designation, although he also received the Democratic nomination when first elected to his seat and was re-elected with the endorsement of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

It is pointed out, in support of the proposal, that 80 per cent of the territory and 65 per cent of the population of the country are now under "dry" regime so that, from the point of view of extent there is more fairness in excluding liquor advertising from, than in admitting it to, the entire country. But an even stronger argument in support of the bill is found in the position that, granted the manifest desirability of liquor advertising in dry territory, the practical considerations for the administration of a law to exclude liquor advertising from the mails require that the entire country be on the same basis.

The Post Office Department has informed Mr. Randall that it would be entirely unfeasible, if not illegal, to accept and reject identical issues of a publication containing liquor advertising for exemption when they were mailed at a given point. The manifest complications involved in instructing 60,000 post masters as to what localities mail containing such advertising could be accepted for, are stated to be the biggest element in making impracticable any law which does not make the law it is for the whole country. And dry territory in States which are not dry throughout have just as good a right to have liquor advertising excluded from the mail matter they receive as localities under State-wide prohibition laws, so that any division among the lines of prohibition and

## NO-LICENSE WORK IN BOSTON PLANNED

Walter J. Hoshal, who managed the Wayne County (Mich.) prohibition campaign, is expected to arrive in Boston late this afternoon and go direct to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for a conference with the league's officials regarding the Boston no-license campaign which he has been engaged to manage.

Boston temperance leaders, believing that there is a good chance to abolish the saloon in this city at the annual election on Dec. 19, telegraphed to Mr. Hoshal at Detroit to come to Boston and put into operation the campaign methods which were successful in carrying the "wettest" county in Michigan. Arthur J. Davis and Fred Lawton, superintendent and assistant superintendent, respectively, of the league, will discuss local liquor conditions with Mr. Hoshal immediately on his arrival.

(Continued on page five, column two)

## PETITION TO INVESTIGATE HOURS AND PAY

Senator Newlands Presents Plea  
of Railroad Men Not Affected  
by Adamson Law—Employed  
Outside of Trains and Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition seeking an investigation by a commission of the hours of labor and wages of all interstate State railway employees and the establishment of an equitable scale of wages, was presented in the Senate today by Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in behalf of a committee representing, it was said, some 300,000 railway employees on interstate roads.

These employees are those not affected by the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, passed by the present Congress. The petition urges that steps be taken by Congress to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce by labor difficulties and seeks compulsory arbitration of wages and hours of service.

Mr. Newlands said he understood these employees are not organized as are the members of the railway brotherhoods, and that they were employed outside of operation of trains and yards. The Senator did not understand that this petition was a protest against the movement of the brotherhoods but against "preferential legislation." The petition was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Senator Gallinger introduced a petition from certain employees of maintenance of way departments of railways seeking to be included in the operation of the Eight Hour Law.

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## DUMA PRESIDENT RESIGNS OFFICE BUT IS REELECTED

Insulting Expression Used  
Toward M. Rodzianko—M.  
Sturmer's Libel Suit

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—M. Markoff, extreme Right leader, on the ground that the Duma had insulted high personages, used an insulting expression toward M. Rodzianko as President of the Duma, the latter vacating his seat, but being re-elected by 255 to 26 votes, the spokesmen of all parties expressing their esteem for him.

On a motion of Count Bobrinsky, Vice-President of the Duma, M. Markoff was suspended for 15 sittings.

M. Sturmer, former Prime Minister, has filed notice of a libel action against M. Milukoff who, in his recent Duma speech, accused him of sharing a bribe with his private secretary.

M. Milukoff may summon highly placed personages as witnesses and the trial may develop into an inquiry into the whole conduct of the former Prime Minister.

## HIGH FOOD PRICES LAID TO TWELVE NEW YORK MEN

Action to Be Taken to Bring  
Them Before a Federal Grand  
Jury—Housewives in Fifty  
Cities Begin Fight on Eggs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan declared today that investigations have proved that 12 men are responsible for high food prices in New York.

He refused to give their names, but stated that steps will be taken to bring them before a Federal grand jury within two weeks.

The commission appointed by Governor Whitman met today in the office of George W. Perkins, chairman, to effect a permanent organization.

This is the day when the housewives of 50 New York cities are expected to fight the high price of eggs and by opposing, and it. Fifty mayors have called by proclamation for two eggless weeks in their respective towns. As soon as eggs have been disposed of, the mayors propose to do as much for the prices of butter.

## Australian System Urged

Stricter Supervision of Food Storage  
Business Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Australian system of food control is recommended for use in the United States by P. E. Quinn, Government Commissioner of New South Wales. Mr. Quinn does not advocate the abolition of the cold storage system; that, he says, would be an unwise step. But supervision of that system should be so strict, he believes, that manipulation of cold storage for speculative purposes, at the expense of the consumer, would be impossible.

Mr. Quinn does not desire to force his views upon a country whose guest he is, and he offers his views of the situation merely for what it may be worth, and as one possible solution of an intricate problem.

"Every Monday morning," he says, "the prevailing prices of foodstuffs are announced by the Australian Government. If the announced price is 36 cents for butter, the housewife knows she will pay 36 cents and no more without ample warning. In the United States the housewife reads a quotation of 41 cents for butter but does not know but that the price will jump overnight."

"Thanks to our control system, housewives in Sydney and other large cities



would view the retirement of Mr. Asquith under the conditions which existed at the end of the last week as a national calamity. While Labor would agree to and would be anxious for a smaller war council, with the object of securing quicker decisions, the plan of making the war council supreme was one to which Labor would be strongly opposed.

While recognizing the brilliance of Mr. Lloyd George, he added, the Labor Party felt that affairs would be safer in the hands of a combination in which his quickness would be tempered by the sounder judgment of Mr. Asquith. Certainly Labor would not agree, he added, to being handed over to a dictatorship.

Sir Edward Carson, who resigned on the question which has led to the fall of the Government, and who has since established a strong position as leader of the largest body of opposition in the House will certainly be a prominent member of any new government, and, therefore, indications tend in the direction of a combination of Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson.

It seems to be agreed, meantime, that none of Mr. Asquith's principal colleagues with the possible exception of Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Montagu will agree to participate in the new government and as such a government would find difficulty in securing a majority in the House, a general election is not impossible.

Of the remaining civilians in the country, however, nearly 50 per cent are off the register, hence the new House of Commons would be less representative than the present one. How these problems will be solved remains to be seen and in Liberal circles it is thought Mr. Asquith may again be called upon to form a new combination.

## OFFICIAL STATE TABULATION OF VOTES ANNOUNCED

Massachusetts Election Results as Given Out Vary Little From Unofficial Returns

The official State tabulation of the votes cast in Massachusetts at the State and national election, made public today, are substantially the same as the unofficial returns received election night, but contain in addition the totals on the several referenda submitted on the ballot to the voters. The provision for a State constitutional convention carried by a vote of 217,293 to 120,979. New Year's Day was accepted as a State holiday by a vote of 312,678 to 113,142. The act to restore party enrollment was accepted by a vote of 209,624 to 150,050.

All of the 29 representative districts and the single senatorial district which took a referendum on the initiative and referendum were found to have favored it, in many cases by votes of three to one. Even larger majorities were cast in the four representative districts which took a referendum on the question of non-contributory age pensions. The seventh Norfolk representative district gave a yes vote of 971 and a negative vote of 506 on the following: "Shall all civil pensions now paid, including those paid to members of the judiciary, excluding police and firemen, be abolished until such time as non-contributory old age pensions be established?"

If the highest vote received among the electors of the respective parties is taken as a basis, Charles E. Hughes carried Massachusetts over President Wilson by a plurality of 20,927, this being the difference between the 268,812 votes received by Henry Cabot Johnson of Nahant, Republican, and the 247,885 total received by former Governor Walsh, Democrat.

Governor McCall's official plurality over Frederick W. Mansfield was 46,240. The totals received by the gubernatorial candidates were: Samuel W. McCall of Winchester (Republican), 276,123 votes; Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston (Democratic), 229,883; Dan A. White of Brockton (Socialist), 10,582; Chester R. Lawrence of Boston (Prohibition), 5938; James Hayes of Plymouth (Socialist Labor), 3983; all others, 2.

The vote of Mr. Lawrence, Prohibitionist, was a gain of more than 100 per cent over the total received by the Prohibition gubernatorial candidate in 1912, which was 2702. However, it fell far below the extraordinary Prohibition total of 1915 when William Shaw polled 19,567. This was considered an abnormal year and the vote of Mr. Lawrence is regarded as indicating party standing of today.

Totals received by the candidates at the first direct election of a United States senator in Massachusetts were: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, 267,177; John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, 234,238; William W. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist, 15,558; all others, 25.

A feature of the senatorial voting was that the Socialist candidate for United States Senator received nearly 50 per cent more votes than did the Socialist gubernatorial candidate.

The official totals in the closely contested Ninth Congressional District, where Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Independent, won over Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Republican, were: Mr. Fuller, 17,079; Roberts, 16,765; all others, 3.

Nathan A. Tufts' majority over William R. Scharton in the contest for district attorney in the Middlesex district was 31,003, one of the largest majorities ever received in a district attorney contest outside Suffolk county. The totals were: Mrs. Tufts, 66,322; Mr. Scharton, 35,319.

**MR. WEEKS BUYS HUGHES HOUSE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The home in Washington of Charles E. Hughes, designed and built by him in 1911, one year after his appointment to the Supreme Court bench by President Taft, has been bought by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.



Poland, as Germany would have it

## CALCUTTA STILL SEEKS A STEADY SUPPLY OF WATER

Tallah Overhead Reservoir Fails to Meet Demands—Wastage Causes Difficulty

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The water supply of Calcutta for years the favorite windmill against which municipal Don Quixotes loved to tilt. What has been aimed at for many years is a continuous supply of filtered water, and when the great overhead reservoir was erected at Tallah half a dozen years ago, it was fondly hoped that the ideal had been realized. But the Tallah overhead reservoir, while it is one of the engineering wonders of the world, has apparently brought Calcutta no nearer a continuous supply of water than before.

The Statesman, which has been making inquiries in the matter, asserts that this is not the fault of the reservoir. It was built to supply 32,000,000 gallons per day, with an increase to 40,000,000 gallons by 1930. Already, however, the daily supply is 36,000,000 gallons, and a rise to 40,000,000 gallons is contemplated in the immediate future.

These new totals, high as they are, will, nevertheless, fail to render the supply constant, for the reason that the greater the amount of water sent into Calcutta, the greater the waste. The water committee of the corporation has discussed the subject at great length from every point of view, and the conclusion at which it has reluctantly arrived is that Calcutta will absorb all the water it can get. By way of ascertaining how much water would be taken if there was an unlimited supply, the committee arranged to have high pressure maintained for 24 hours. The result was a consumption of over 67,000,000 gallons.

Comparing this consumption with that in English towns it is seen that, against 67 gallons per head in Calcutta, Birmingham consumes 28 gallons, Liverpool 37, and London 36. It should be remembered, moreover, that in these English towns the total includes the water supply of large industries, whereas the jute mills of Calcutta have their own sources of supply. Further, the Calcutta supply is supplemented with unfiltered water, to the extent of 25,000,000 gallons a day.

The explanation of this abnormal consumption by Calcutta is very simple, and will occur at once to anyone who has ever been in the East. The reason is that taps are continually left open, and the water is allowed to run to waste. Indian houses have masonry tanks known as "chow-bachas," and in order that these may be filled up the taps are left open over night, the sound of the water being deadened by leads of bamboo.

Again, the habit of bathing beneath a running tap is very general. "A durwan (doorkeeper) will," as the Statesman points out, "sit under a tap for 10 minutes. His ablutions in that time consume 20 gallons, whereas a European who bathes in a tub or bath will employ only 10 gallons." Against these arguments, it is pleaded that an Oriental city requires more water than a western city, and further that there is leakage from the mains.

In reply to this Mr. G. B. Williams, the sanitary engineer of Bengal, points out that Cairo only consumes 17½ gallons per head of its population. He also disproves the idea of leakage by facts and figures. So far the theory of sheer waste holds the field.

"Unfortunately," pursues the Statesman, "the people who waste do not bear the cost. Mr. Williams estimates that 300,000 persons take their water from standposts, and draw on an average only five or six gallons per day. It follows that the inhabitants of the wasteful districts, who are in a minority, obtain the 49 gallons a day which they consume at the cost of the majority. In short, it is the selfish indulgence of 340,000 persons which has forced up the rate of consumption in Calcutta, and which prevents a continuous supply. How the waste is to be stopped is not yet evident, but it is clear that means must be found of making those who abuse their privileges pay for all excess."

**PLACES FOUND FOR 1056 MEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
TORONTO, Ontario.—The Civic Labor Bureau found positions for 1056 men from outside places last month, every Province being represented.

## COOPERATIVE STORE SURVEY BY GOVERNMENT

Lack of Success of Such Organizations Usually Due to Poor Business Methods—Lower Prices Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cooperative stores held to give lower prices, according to conclusions reached after a survey of 60 stores by the office of markets and rural organization of the Department of Agriculture. "While cooperative stores in the United States are relatively unsuccessful, as compared with typical cooperative stores in European countries," the report says, "the lack of success is not due to the failure of the underlying ideas of such enterprises to hold good in America, but to the business methods usually followed in such undertakings in this country."

"The results of the survey," says the bulletin, "indicated that the cooperative store has tended to bring about lower prices, smaller margins of profit, more efficient business methods, and other practices beneficial to the farmer. Higher figures are quoted frequently for produce sold by farmers, in communities in which cooperative stores exist, because of a stimulation of the local market."

"With the application of efficient business methods and the education of the farmer to a clear understanding of the functions of cooperative stores," say the authors of the bulletin, "American cooperative stores may be made successful."

Instances are cited of unusual savings and large dividends to members of various associations. Such associations procure capable managers, it is pointed out, by paying adequate salaries, taking advantage of large-scale purchasing and cash discounts, maintaining proper accounts and cost records and watching stock turnovers. The cooperative store in general, it is stated, has great possibilities in this country if the farmer can be made to understand this necessary relation of efficiency to financial success.

The more general underlying conditions which investigations indicated should be present if a cooperative store is to be successful are: (1) Good leadership among the members of the prospective members; (2) capable management; (3) favorable environment, with regard both to physical location and to social or occupational affiliations, and (4) adequate legal safeguards.

The leadership should not be confined to one individual, the severing of whose connection with the enterprise might result in difficulties, but should consist in an efficient organization in which a group of leaders takes part. Only a man of good general business ability should be placed in active management of the store. Getting such a man will involve the payment of a higher salary than is paid by most of the stores investigated. The average salary of the manager for the enterprises reported was \$106 a month.

In some of the successful cooperative stores investigated, the common employment of many of the residents of the community or their common membership in social, fraternal, or religious associations was an important factor making for success. Laws granting special privileges and creating special safeguards for cooperative associations now exist in 30 states. Persons contemplating the organization of cooperative stores are urged by the department's specialists to consider carefully all these factors before taking definite steps.

**POPULAR RUSSIAN COURSE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Courses in Russian will be taught down town, convenient to business men, by Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago, at the downtown college of the university. The first course, a major one, will open Jan. 1, continuing until March 23, late in the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays. This elementary course will be followed from April 2 to June 15 by an intermediate course.

## STUDY OF PLANS TO MAKE POLAND SEPARATE STATE

Russian Scheme Would Include Area Larger Than That Contained in German Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The statement made by M. Trepoff, the new Russian Prime Minister, in the Duma on Saturday regarding Poland, brings into sharp contrast the Russian and German proposals in regard to the future of that country. M. Trepoff declared, once again, Russia's desire to "reconstitute Poland free within its ethnographical boundaries and in union with Russia." Although it might not be easy to determine exactly what the ethnographical boundaries of a reconstituted Poland would be, they would certainly include an area vastly larger than that involved in the German proposal. The proposal of Berlin simply means the erection of a part of Russian Poland into an autonomous state, thus depriving the new kingdom of those vast territories of Galicia, East Prussia and the great tracts of country between the River Bug and the Rivers Duna and Dniester, which originally belonged to it.

The break-up of Poland as a separate kingdom, after a long and eventful history, dates from the first partition in 1772. In 1769 Frederick the Great, who had long coveted the Polish provinces adjoining Prussia, sent an envoy to St. Petersburg to sound the Empress Catherine as to the expediency of a partition of Poland. Shortly afterward, a conference took place between Frederick and Joseph II of Austria in regard to the matter, and finally, as the result of two years' negotiations, partition was decided upon, the treaty defining the first partition being signed in February, 1772. Russia obtained the palatinates of Vitebsk, Polotsk, Mscislaw: 1588 square miles of territory, with a population of 550,000. Austria received the greater part of Galicia with a population of 816,000; whilst Prussia received the maritime palatinate minus Danzig; the palatinate of Kulm minus Thorn; Great Poland as far as the Nitz and the palatinates of Marienburg and Ermland; 629 square miles, with a population of 378,000.

By the second partition, which took place in 1793, Russia got all the eastern provinces of Poland, extending from Livonia to Moldavia, comprising 250,000 square miles; whilst Prussia got Dohryn, Kujavia and the greater part of Great Poland, with Thorn and Danzig. Poland was thus reduced to one third of her original dimensions. Three years later, the third partition took place. By it Austria obtained Western Galicia and Southern Masovia; Prussia got Podlachia and the rest of Masovia, and Russia all that remained.

## FREIGHT TOPICS ARE DISCUSSED AT TRAFFIC MEETING

Freight problems of Shreveport, La., and Texas, traffic conditions, freight rates, the embargo on certain kinds of shipments and the embargo on box cars of other roads against the Boston & Maine were discussed by the members of the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England yesterday afternoon at the Boston City Club, following addresses by George T. Atkins, traffic manager of the Shreveport, La., Chamber of Commerce, and W. J. Cunningham and James J. Hill, of the department of transportation in the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Atkins described the celebrated Shreveport rate case, which, he said, was almost so far as its problems were concerned, as old as the steam railroads in that part of the country and grew out of the geographical and commercial situation of Shreveport. La. State, railroad and municipal ambition figured in the development of rate conditions adverse to Shreveport, which for several decades was the main commercial gateway to eastern and northeastern Texas. The case is before the Interstate Commerce Commission today for reargument.

The decision in the Shreveport case came the first of last month after six years of continued contest in commission and court and the speaker said it was possible to continue it for six more years, but he hoped to see the settlement come with the present argument for reopening.

Professor Cunningham told of the development of Harvard's School of Business Administration. He said it started with 40 students and today has 235, all of them post-graduates of some other school. The work, he said, was along practical lines of solving, or trying to solve, problems confronting railroad men and shippers today. He told of the lecture Mr. Atkins was to deliver before the students in the school and how it was the custom there to have questions discussed by men who were handling these same problems rather than by theorists.

The members of the Industrial Traffic Commission voted to go into the freight car embargo case seriously. It was voted that the chairman, C. B. Baldwin, appoint a committee to secure the formal order and the resulting orders made by the railroads for consideration.

**MESSAGE FROM CHIHUAHUA**

EL PASO, Tex.—The first authentic news from Americans in Chihuahua City reached relatives Tuesday. A telegram from Charles Elmendorf, an American rumored at various times killed, to J. L. Baron here, read: "We are well." By officials it was taken to mean all Americans in Chihuahua City are safe.



Poland, as Russia would have it

## SCOTTISH PLEA FOR REFORM IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Deputation Submits Proposals to New Secretary for Scotland—Effort to Be Made to Increase Teachers' Salaries

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The new Secretary for Scotland has not been long in office before finding himself in the position of having to deal with some of the most important education questions of the day. Mr. Tennant, accompanied by his official advisers and the lord advocate, received a deputation from the Scottish education reform committee. Its members represented the three chief associations of teachers; namely, the Educational Institute, the Secondary Education Association, and the Scottish Class Teachers' Association. The first spokesman said that so far as they could interpret feeling in Scotland it was in favor of a further advance in education. The time seemed opportune for the appointment of a special committee of inquiry. A royal commission would be too slow in its methods, while there was danger that the particular interests of Scotland would be neglected by those general committees of inquiry which the Government had already set up. Just as the country had benefited from the Scottish Education Department which had been established in Whitehall some 30 years ago, so would it find advantage from individual treatment on this occasion, especially as upon the general committees there was no educational representative of Scotland.

The next speaker dealt mainly with the areas of educational administration, and condemned the present parish unit. There were in the field three proposals for reform; the combination of parishes, the limitation of the county area. Any one of these three plans would be an improvement on the system in use. But it was necessary also to consider the method of constitution of the local administrative body. After full discussion they had come to the conclusion that the best solution would be found in the adoption of the county as the unit, and in putting the administration of education under the county council.

They claimed that it would be in the interests of the whole country to do away with directly elected school boards, and to substitute therefor education committees of county councils, and they based this claim upon the much broader view of education which was taken in the present day. The social, intellectual and moral welfare of the child should be in the hands of one responsible body which could view the matter as a whole.

A third speaker urged that the present system of grants should give place to a system based on proved education expenditure. But his chief plea was for higher salaries. He said that it was almost impossible permanently to secure an efficient body of teachers unless there was a reasonably high standard of remuneration not merely in favored school districts, but all over the country. Many teachers were simply unable to make ends meet on their present salaries, and should they obtain nothing from the school boards, he hoped they would have the good offices of the Education Department in getting relief from the Treasury.

In his reply, Mr. Tennant showed a disposition to avoid committing himself on any of the matters raised by the deputation, except that of salaries. The department had, he said, been considering the proposal for a war bonus. If the school boards would approach them as to a concession of this kind, the Scottish office would place the proposal before the Treasury, and see whether they could get a contribution to such a bonus. In the matter of a separate education committee of inquiry, the minister said that should it appear to the Reconstruction Committee that any special investigation was desirable or necessary, no doubt a special committee would be set up for Scotland. Personally he agreed with the deputation that it would be better to have larger areas of school administration than at present, and though he could not give

any promises, he was not without hope that something in that direction was conceivable and desirable.

So far the Secretary for Scotland was not out of touch with his visitors from the North. But the proposal to put the administration of education under the county councils seems to have startled him. He interrupted the speaker: "And do away with the ad hoc body for education?" "Yes." "That is a new departure." Those who can recall the long parliamentary struggle over Mr. Balfour's bill in 1902 which, so far as England is concerned, vested the local control of the schools in the county councils, will understand the full humor of this situation. An educational deputation, representative of all the teachers of Scotland, blesses the Conservative bill of 1902 in the presence of a chief member of the Liberal Party. No wonder that he tried to lead them away to another eminence from which they would no longer bless. The Glasgow Herald reports Mr. Tennant as saying "that it came with some surprise to the Lord Advocate and himself, who had been associated with affairs of this kind for some considerable time, to learn that the County Council of Scotland was considered a progressive body. Occasionally they heard things to the contrary. He did not say that the county councils were not progressive, but noted with interest that these views were held. He could imagine a man who was really enthusiastic about education and a most progressive person being the sort of person to get elected to a school board. . . . He personally adhered with some tenacity to the view that they did get enthusiasm and keenness among the people elected to school boards. But he must not be held as laying down that the other thing was impossible." Surely Dover House can have rarely witnessed such a situation of pure comedy!

## PORTUGUESE PORT OBJECT OF ATTACK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—News of what is believed to have been an attack on the Portuguese port of Funchal, Madeira Islands, presumably by a German submarine, was received in a cable message to the firm of Salinger & Magnus, embroidery importers here. The message said that the offices of the firm there had been damaged by shell fire to the extent of \$1000.

Mr. Salinger, senior partner of the firm, said that he had received a letter from the junior partner, Mr. Magnus, who left Funchal on Nov. 24. The letter describes the activities of German submarines in the vicinity of the Madeira Islands, Mr. Salinger said, and for this reason he was quite certain that the attack on the town must have been made by a submersible.

## TRADE RELATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED

Pierce C. Williams, United States commercial attaché at London, arrived at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the Custom House today to spend three days in meeting and discussing trade relations between this country and England with business interests. He was the guest of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon today.

Mr. Williams has been in the United States three months, and plans to return to his post in January, after an extensive tour of the southern, western and eastern parts of the United States.

## MORE RELIEF FUNDS NEEDED

The New England committee for Armenian and Syrian relief received through the State Department yesterday a cable message from the Americans connected with the relief work in Asia Minor, calling for \$500,000 in monthly installments, as essential to the systematic arrangement of winter plans. To date the New England States have contributed \$355,986.13 for the Armenian and Syrian relief, the committee announced. Of this amount the sum sent as a result of the collections made in response to President Wilson's proclamation of the observance of Oct. 21 and 22 for special gifts, amounted to \$131,205.62. During the first three days of November, the committee announced, New York City alone contributed \$120,000. Many churches made collections for the Armenian and Syrian relief and for others in response to the President's Thanksgiving proclamation.

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## RECONQUEST OF GROUND LOST IN VERDUN BATTLE

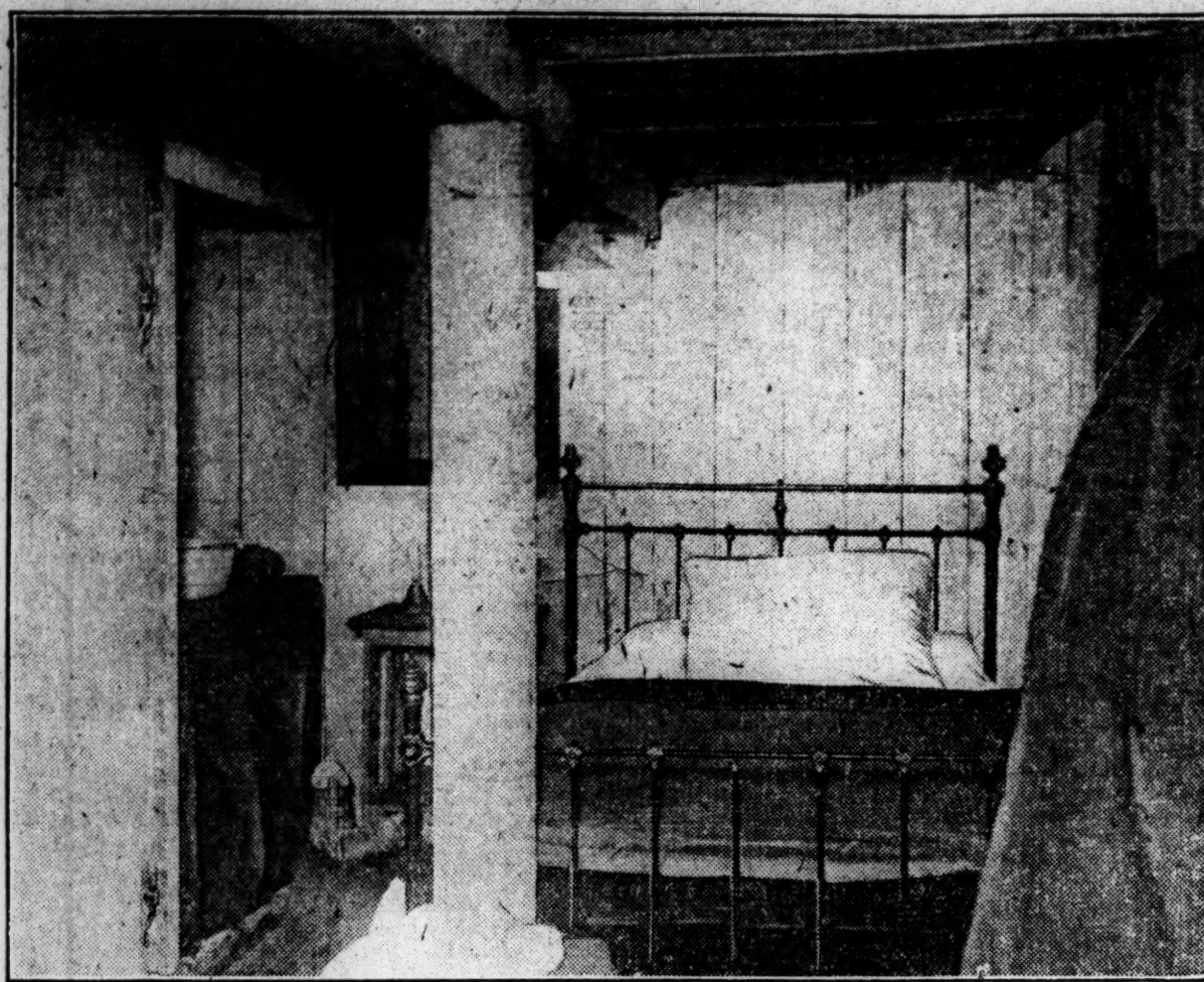
Moral and Military Aspects of French Army's Gains Dwarf the Sentimental Value of Advance in Meuse Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The month of October, which witnessed the advance of von Falkenhayn's forces into Rumanian territory through the Transylvanian passes, the successful blow delivered by von Mackensen at the Tchernavoda bridgehead in the Dobruja, considerable successes gained by the Allied troops on the Somme, and successful, if difficult, offensives on the right and left wings of General Sarraff's troops on the Salpnika front, culminated, so far as French sentiment is concerned, in the reconquest of most of the ground gained by the Crown Prince's troops during the great attack on Verdun. Not that the wider importance of the Verdun success, with regard to other important theaters of war, is overlooked in the enthusiasm of regaining within a short time what it took the German troops so many weeks to win, for it is well recognized that the operations on the Meuse were partly a result of, and an indication of successful Allied efforts elsewhere. Never had the force of that army order issued by "Père Joffre" to the defenders of Verdun been felt more than in the height of the Verdun success, the order which said: "These much-tried soldiers were contributing directly to the success of the concerted plan of the Allies, by their stubborn resistance to the efforts of the Crown Prince's troops. Undisturbed, through this resistance, in their plans for a big offensive to be launched in cooperation with movements on the Italian and eastern fronts, the Allied command were quickly able to relieve the pressure on the Meuse by their vigorous attacks on the Somme at the beginning of July.

There is no doubt whatever that the host of the German troops, including the famous Brandenburgers of the Prussian Guard corps, were drafted to the Somme to meet the combined assaults of the French and of the new British armies. It is not equally certain that German troops were taken away in large numbers to meet the Rumanians in Transylvania, but the essential fact remains that the big German concentration of men and guns before the fortress of Verdun was gradually dispersed. Even if no troops were drafted to the east from Verdun, the vital connection between events in both these theaters must still be acknowledged for it, as is thought in some quarters, the extension of the military obligations of the Central Empires in the Balkans has absorbed their strategic reserve, then an explanation of the German abandonment of the Verdun forts in face of an artillery bombardment and without waiting for the subsequent infantry attack, is available. The explanation is supported by the statement from Berlin that Vaux fort was evacuated because the cost of holding it was not commensurate with its value. Whatever are the resources of the Central Empires with which to counterattack on the Meuse the fact remains that, at comparatively slight cost, the French regained, in the course of days, a position which the Kaiser himself described as the key to the defenses of Verdun and which it took the Germans more than three months to conquer, at an estimated cost of 100,000 casualties.

The French attack was planned by Generals Nivelle and Mangin for Oct. 24, the divisions detailed for the attack being largely moved up the day before. The Germans noted the unusual activity of the French on both banks of the Meuse, but were nevertheless apparently taken by surprise when, after the usual artillery bombardment was over, the French infantry arrived in the German trenches. The German troops held three important positions—Thiaumont, Douaumont and Vaux. The old fortifications of these three places had been battered to pieces above ground, but the dugouts below were still useful and sheltered the garrisons well from the effect of the bombardment of the French 75s. There is a story of how over 80 batteries of the Germans simultaneously opened fire in anticipation of the threatened French attack, which, however, did not come—at that time. Later it did, and observers on the hill opposite Douaumont could trace the progress of the infantry attack by the shells bursting in line just ahead of the French columns. First the smoke came up from the depths of the ravine, then the patterns of the shell bursts could be seen on the churned-up hillside, moving in regular fashion up the slope.

The fort of Douaumont, the object of the attack, was scarcely visible to the onlookers at a distance, but aviators reported that a big shell had landed amongst its defenses and had blown up stores of ammunition right and left. What this 16-inch shell, dispatched from one of the new French howitzers did in the confined subterranean spaces of the fort is not fully known, but it could not have made the defense of the place any easier. As for the French barrage which was maintained at slightly less than 100 yards ahead of the infantry, it was so effective that the infantry arrived at the objective without firing a shot. Their difficulties were great enough without having to take measures for their safety, for they had to contend with unaccustomed, slimy mud



Comfortable German dugout now in the possession of French troops

which filled the shell holes with which the ground was pitted. When they finally did arrive, they found the Germans utterly surprised at the speed of the attack. The defenders, whose artillery was ineffective through lack of facilities for observation, surrendered in batches, and the total numbers captured were twice the French casualties.

Douaumont once taken, an extension of the French conquests was bound to follow, as the position dominated all the surrounding ground. Douaumont Quarry and Thiaumont on the left fell, and the fort of Vaux was surrounded on three sides. In addition nearly 400 prisoners were counted on the first day.

As was expected, in spite of desperate and hurriedly organized counterattacks on the part of the Crown Prince's troops, the fort of Vaux soon fell into the hands of the French. The first intimation of its fall came from Berlin, and the cause of the evacuation was, apparently, that the holding of the fort would cost too many men, owing to the intensity of the French artillery fire. Be that as it may, the French occupied the fort without any infantry attack, during the night of Nov. 3 and 4. Heavy explosions occurred during the time that the fort was empty, the Germans having rendered the place as useless as they could. With this event, as the official French communiqué of the day noted, the belt of the exterior forts of Verdun was reestablished in its entirety. Since then the French have made further advances, and are now in possession of the whole of Vaux Village and Damloup Village.

The importance of the fortress of Verdun to both the belligerents on the western front has been often emphasized. A map of the battle front shows clearly the advantages enjoyed by the side which holds the great fortress and the importance of the recent French gains is therefore easily grasped. The defenders feel that the menace to their positions has been removed by the capture of these dominating heights, from which all their trenches could be overlooked. The sentimental value of the gain is dwarfed by the moral and military value. Precious as the soil of France is, this particular portion of it is now unrecognizable. Even the very skyline are changed by the incessant gunfire of the past few months. Nevertheless, the contours are still the same, speaking broadly, and the reconquest of the heights north of Verdun is indicative of the extent of French recuperation after the German blow there. It has been rendered possible by the Somme offensive in more senses than one. Not only has that attack assisted the Verdun operations by helping to deplete the German forces on the Meuse, but the tactics that have been evolved on the Somme have been used to distinct advantage by Generals Mangin and Nivelle and have helped considerably to lessen the French casualties.

**VANCOUVER MAY VOTE TO BORROW**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—At the time of city elections on Jan. 11, next, the ratepayers will be asked to vote on a proposition for the city to borrow \$5,000,000 during the next five years, at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year, for the purpose of augmenting ordinary revenue. This, it is estimated, will decrease the rate of taxation in the city by five mills during the next five years, at the end of which time it is estimated that the city will have recovered from the financial depression occasioned by the war.

**MUNITIONS CONTRACTS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Eric Davis, who has just returned to the coast from Eastern Canada, announces that contracts for munitions amounting to more than \$1,250,000 have been placed with Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster firms, calling for an output of 30,000 18-pound high-explosive shells per week from Jan. 1 to June 30 next. The machine shops of the Province were busy night and day in the production of shells up until August, but since that time there has been a falling off in the output.

## AUDIENCE WITH KING OF GREECE; AN APPRECIATION

Correspondent Declares Greek Ruler Most Capable Soldier—Obstinacy Chief Failing—Throne Is Now in Peril

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

ATHENS, Greece.—It is to be feared that the course of Greek politics has prevented the British and neutral public from gaining a true appreciation of the character and accomplishments of King Constantine XII. He has been one of the principals in a duel in which his opponent happened to be the friend of the Allies, and publicity has accordingly been given to his vices, rather than to his virtues. When one is almost daily confronted with such headlines as "Tino in a temper," and is informed on apparently unimpeachable but generally unquoted authority that he is a mere puppet in the hands of his German Queen, and so forth, the temptation is to sympathize with the Greeks and attribute most of the ills that have befallen Hellas to the idiosyncrasies of her ruler. But there is little truth in all this.

I remember being received in audience after the French occupation of Corfu, when His Majesty favored me with his opinions concerning that interference with his sovereign rights. He had "got over it" then, he told me, for the Russian Minister had visited him earlier and had received the full benefit of his not unattractive indignation; and, though his prevailing cheerfulness had in part returned, I could not help feeling rather sorry for Prince Demidoff.

There is an essential manliness about King Constantine with his big, handsome appearance and his blunt, soldierly way of dealing with men and things. No living monarch cuts a more imposing figure on state occasions, or is more perfectly charming in the intimacy of the court circle. He has a happy knack of throwing aside court ceremony and putting the visitor entirely at his ease, and while, as a rule, he talks much and has a fondness for a good listener, he permits one to converse with him as man to man, rather than as commoner to king. In fact, his charming personality and his absence of formality make it difficult for the stranger to realize that deep down within him there lies an autocratic instinct which he has inherited from a Russian mother or imbibed from German associations.

The King of the Hellenes has a fondness for uniform. In "business hours" he favors the undress apparel of a Greek general, but I am not sure that muffs do not become him better. In those days when Greece was a happy land there were few more charming sights than that of King Constantine, garbed in lounge suit and bowler hat, taking an afternoon stroll under the pepper trees with some members of his charming family—generally the little Prince Paul and Princess Helene, to whom he is devoted.

Despite all that is said to the contrary, I insist also that King Constantine is a most capable soldier. I spent much of the second Balkan War at his side, and it is the fact that he took a leading part in the deliberations of his general staff. He is a strong disciplinarian and a good strategist, an excellent tactician and a born leader of men. The quality of leadership is, perhaps, his most noticeable talent, and whether you see him sitting statue-like, baton in hand, taking the salute at a review, or encouraging his men in the field, you cannot but be impressed with the fact that here is no military figurehead, but a real royal commander-in-chief whose presence adds whole divisions to the value of his army.

And yet, with all these recommendations, King Constantine has failed. His vices have "robbed" his virtues of their potentiality for the glorification

of Hellas. Reference will be made to his policy later, but it may be said at once that, holding a grossly exaggerated opinion of the might of the Prussian military machine, he usurped a position (as director of Greek diplomacy) for which nature had not fitted him, and crowned his failure by giving unbridled license to his inborn obstinacy.

King George I. was a most successful constitutional monarch; he steered Greece through many a time of crisis with wonderful tact and ability, and it is possible that had he been able to foresee the events of 1914-1916 he would have chosen for his successor some other school than the militarist and despotic Berlin Academy. It was there that Constantine learned his soldiering; there also that he must have absorbed those Prussian ideas of rule and divine right which, although they lay latent during the first part of his reign, were dragged to the surface by the Royalist clique or broke out automatically when Europe let loose the dogs of war. It was an unfortunate development, for Greece is a "Republican monarchy," the people are essentially democratic in character, and in their normal life there is no room for the application of absolutist ideas which are doomed, even in Russia.

Obstinacy is King Constantine's chief failing. Tricoupi is said to have noted it in the boy; King George warned him against it in middle age; most of those who know him have remarked it in the monarch. He decided upon a definite policy and refused to amend it according to circumstances. He treated politicians like soldiers, and stormed diplomatic problems as he would have assaulted enemy strongholds. "What I have said," was his motto, and, unlike the originator of that classic phrase, he could never be brought to alter his opinion under the pressure of private or public opinion.

From a purely Greek point of view his neutrality could be justified up to a point, and had he possessed a more pliable temperament he might have emerged from the ordeal in triumph, for a secret change of policy in January, 1916, would have saved Greece from the unfortunate predicament in which she finds herself today. Unfortunately, however, he was unable to subordinate his anger at Entente diplomacy, and his hatred of M. Venizelos to the general welfare of his country, and the result has been internal chaos, humiliation and territorial loss. He kept Greece standing at the crossroads, the while heavy traffic, hurtling by in all directions, smashed her wings, battered her body, and damaged her engines.

It is questionable whether his throne can now be saved, even if all the monarchial influence in Europe is exerted in his favor. The men who have revolted against his rule have done so not from any antipathetic inclination, but because they feel that he has usurped constitutional liberty and ruined their country in the process. The Venizelist volunteers are the pick of their race—the modern counterpart of Cromwell's Ironsides—and they are not likely to sheathe the sword until King Constantine's successor has met them at Runnymede and granted them a new Magna Charta.

## STATE CONTROL OF WAREHOUSES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—State control of warehouses is expected to be discussed at the annual convention of the American Warehousemen's Association in Norfolk this week. At last year's convention opinion on this subject was about equally divided, although it was evident that the majority believed that, in time, warehouses would come under the head of public utilities.

The chief reason why many warehouse men favor state control is because they believe it would eliminate price cutting and other trade practices regarded as detrimental to the industry. Now that anybody is free to go into the business, conditions under which goods are stored are not standardized, it is contended, and lower charges offered by some warehousemen drive rates down.

## DRY FACTION IN WISCONSIN TO FORCE ISSUE

Prohibition Bill for General Vote on Constitutional Amendment to Be Pushed—Strong Lobbies Before Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A State-wide move to place Wisconsin—hitherto regarded as unquestioned wet territory so far as State action to prohibit the sale of liquor is concerned—in the dry column is being organized by the prohibition forces. The bill which Assemblyman William T. Kijue, of Dane County, will introduce into the State Legislature that meets in January, providing for a general vote in 1918 on a constitutional amendment, will have the support of more formidable prohibition forces than have ever before been mustered in Wisconsin.

The Rev. J. S. Lean, Milwaukee, superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, is planning for a big convention of the dry forces to be held somewhere in the State soon. At that meeting plans will be laid for carrying the fight into every county before the assemblymen and senators gather at Madison. The aim, of course, is to make the legislators feel the weight of public opinion in favor of banishing the saloons.

Whether the amendment to banish liquor in a State which is the home of powerful brewery interests will pass soon is questioned by those concerned with political conditions, but the brewers are aware that they have a more formidable fight on their hands than they have had previously and they are making their own plans accordingly. A strong lobby for the "wets" and another for the "drys" will be found in Madison when the Legislature meets. Lobbying is permitted in Wisconsin, provided the lobbyist registers his name and indicates the interests which he represents.

Already the line of cleavage in the State is fairly well indicated. The western part, which is settled mostly by Scandinavians, favors prohibition, while the eastern part, where the German element is strong, is in favor of continuing the sale of liquor.

The German-American Alliance, the prohibition forces charge, is in politics in favor of the "wets" and is the strongest force to be combated outside the brewers themselves. It is a fact that in the recent election a large part of the candidates endorsed by the alliance were known as "wet" advocates.

"While it would surprise most people in the Union if Wisconsin went dry, this is not outside the range of the possible," said Superintendent Lean of the Anti-Saloon League. "The amount of dry territory under local option is increasing all the time. In the four years that I have headed the Anti-Saloon League there has been a net gain for the dry column of 84 cities and towns. These represent a population of 150,000 people. In the territory which is still wet there are thousands of dry adherents, so that the heaven is working all the time. Stranger things have happened than the putting of Wisconsin dry."

## PULP WOODS TO BE IN CENSUS REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The high price of paper and the scarcity of pulp woods has led the forest service to obtain figures as to pulp woods for its 1916 census of the lumber industry. It is expected that such figures will from now on be made a regular yearly part of the statistical work of the service. The pulp manufacturers will cooperate through their trade organization, the Newsprint Manufacturers Association.

Figures will be collected to show the amount and cost of different kinds of pulp wood consumed in the different states. Comparative figures are to be compiled to show consumption during 1899, 1914, and 1916. The report is expected to be ready at an early date.

## EDUCATION ADVANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"I know of nothing which better justifies hope for the future of South Carolina than the record of the progress of higher education in the State during the last 25 years," said Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., while in Columbia recently. "In 1891 there were but 1400 students in all the colleges, in 1916 more than 5000; in 1891 there were 121 instructors, in 1916 there are 420; the value of buildings in 1891 was hardly \$900,000, in 1916 it is nearly \$3,500,000; in 1891 the total endowment was less than \$600,000, in 1916 it is \$1,500,000; the total income for current expenses in 1891 was approximately \$250,000; in 1916 it is nearly \$800,000."

## STILLS ARE DISMANTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBANY, Ky.—Fifteen old copper stills, many of them in good condition, have been torn down and the debris sold for junk during the past few months. The stills have not been in use since the county went dry several years ago. The high price of copper induced the owners to demolish them. There were eleven distilleries in Laurel county six years ago.

## AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION TO HOLD CONVENTION

Use of Schools as Community Centers to Be Advocated by Miss Margaret Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Civic improvement along several lines will be discussed at a three-day meeting of the American Civic Association, which will hold its twelfth annual convention here beginning Wednesday, Dec. 13. Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will preside at the first afternoon session, when the discussion will be chiefly as to the use of schools as community centers. She is expected to outline the progress of this movement. Her personal efforts in this respect have been largely centered in the schools of the District of Columbia and she is one of the promoters of a measure now before Congress to give the people of the national capital the right to use the educational facilities of this city for all branches of community work.

There will be other addresses delivered at the opening session which are expected to attract community workers throughout the country. The first is an address by Dr. Henry E. Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education on the progress of this same schoolhouse movement and the other by Percy Mackaye, poet, author and playwright, who will expound the doctrine of community drama.

A representative of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will outline the work of that organization in the interest of conservation of national resources and a report will be filed by the National Municipal League on the advances in city administration methods.

The Ontario Horticultural Association, an organization interested in the beautifying of Canadian cities and towns, will present an account of its activities during the past year, and the American Society of Landscape Architects, which deals with the scientific and artistic improvement of municipalities in this country, will report. The American Institute of Architects, through Charles H. Whitaker, editor of its official publication, will outline its general efforts in civic improvement.

On Wednesday night, the delegates of the convention will be the guests of the Washington Real Estate Board, at which time officials of the War Department are expected to outline the plans of the Federal Government for the improvement of Potomac Park, the District of Columbia's future municipal playground.

At the opening of the second day's session, on Thursday morning, Jesse Lee Bennett, of Baltimore, Md., will read a report of the association's committee on the billboard nuisance. Another report—that of the association's committee on unnecessary noises—will be read by Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, of Philadelphia, Pa. A feature of this session will be a film production written by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

On Thursday afternoon the session will be devoted to a discussion of country planning. Addresses and papers will be given by Prof. Frank A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., who will preside and talk on "Road Uses and Classifications"; by the Hon. Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Loan Board, who will discuss "The Economics of Good Roads"; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the general federation of Women's Clubs of Chicago, who will speak on "The Lincoln Highway and Other National Roads," and Prof. H. R. Francis of the State College of Forestry, who is expected to speak on "Planning and Planting Country Roads."

The annual address of the president of the association, J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., will be delivered at the Thursday evening session. He will discuss "War-Time Tendencies in Civic Advance."

## MOBILIZATION OF CANADIAN MAN POWER PLANNED

National Service Week to Be Utilized for Census of Available Men in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

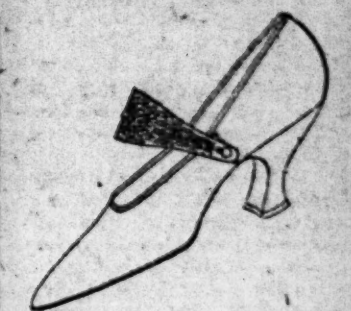
OTTAWA, Ont.—In the mobilization of the man power of the Dominion to direct it to best serve in industrial and military work, the National Service Commission will announce a national service week. R. B. Bennett, M. P., director-general of National Service, will issue a card to every male between the ages of 16 and 65 to be filled in and returned during the national service week.

Two millions of these cards will be issued, and it is understood that the services of Canadian postmasters will be requisitioned to issue them.

This has nothing to do with recruiting, but the object is to secure an accurate inventory of the number of men available for the vital industries such as agriculture and munitions manufacture. There is nothing in the cards which can be interpreted as showing a tendency toward conscription, but of course the number of men available for recruiting will be ascertained.

Sir Robert Borden, to assist in national service work, will address a series of meetings in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. He will at the same time appeal for 100,000 more soldiers to complete the Canadian army of 500,000 men.

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## PROHIBITION MAKES GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Four More Cities Swing Into the  
No-License Column, Making  
Eight of Fifteen Holding  
Elections Against the Saloon

Big gains for no license, including the swing of four additional cities to the "no" column, were made at the municipal elections in 15 Massachusetts cities yesterday. Fall River, Haverhill, Leominster and Taunton were the license communities which voted against the saloon. Others of the license cities decreased their "yes" majorities, while the four "no" cities which held elections yesterday, continued their antisaloon policy by substantial margins.

Full River's swing to prohibition was the most notable of the day. Last year it voted for the saloon by a majority of 1869 and yesterday cast a "no" majority of 1502. Taunton, which has been "wet" since 1900, went "dry" yesterday by a majority of 178. Haverhill's "no" majority was 96. Leominster voted the saloon out by a majority of 334.

One of the most significant gains for no-license was that of New Bedford, where a saloon majority of 3239 last year was cut to 500 yesterday. Pittsfield did not come up to the expectation of the temperance leaders by abolishing the saloons there but did reduce its "yes" majority to 99.

Cambridge succeeded in increasing its long standing majority against the saloon, following an appeal from church pastors and civic organizations to the voters to attend the polls lest a light vote be utilized by the saloon interests to turn the city "wet."

Changes in the personnel of municipal departments featured several of the city elections, notably in Haverhill, where Mayor Albert L. Bartlett, who figured prominently in connection with the failure to suppress the "Leyden riot," was defeated for reelection. In New Bedford, Charles S. Ashley, who has been Mayor for 17 terms and has sought the office 22 times, "came back" for an eighteenth term.

The other cities of the Commonwealth will hold their annual municipal elections either Dec. 12 or Dec. 19. Boston's comes the 19th.

Brookline, the first city alphabetically among the 15 which held elections yesterday voted against the saloon for the nineteenth successive year by a vote of 5850 to 4635. Stewart B. McLeod, Republican, won in the three-cornered contest for Mayor, defeating William L. Gleason, Democrat, and Joseph LaCouture, Socialist. Mr. McLeod obtained 5650 votes, while the Democrat and Socialist candidates polled 4544 and 590, respectively.

Cambridge, which under the new charter had no mayoral election this year, elected the two candidates for School Committee who had been recommended by the Cambridge Public School Association. Mrs. Ferdinand W. Reed and Thomas F. Murphy. Herbert M. Bridge, the Democratic City candidate, was low man. The vote was: Murphy, 9716; Mrs. Reed, 8006; Bridge, 5866.

A contest of general interest was in Ward 4 for ward councilor, where Councilor George F. Mullett, Republican Citizen, defeated John B. Welch, Democratic Citizen. The next closest contest was in Ward 8, for ward councilor, where Councilor Charles H. Slee, Democratic Citizen, defeated Herbert B. Harris, Republican Citizen.

Fall River, besides changing from "yes" to "no" on the license saloon question, reelected Mayor James H. Kay, Republican, by a plurality of 3417 over his Democratic opponent, former Representative Edmund P. Talbot, former Alderman William C. Dedrick, Independent-Republican, finished third in the contest. The Republicans also retain a large majority on the Board of Aldermen.

The firemen's pension proposition was defeated by a 107 majority.

Gloucester chose John A. Stoddart for Mayor over Percy E. Wheeler by a vote of 2337 to 1570. The city continued its saloon policy by a majority of 506. This is one of the few license gains of yesterday's election, the majority in Gloucester last year being 278.

Haverhill changed from "wet" to "dry" by a majority of 96, and defeated Mayor Albert L. Bartlett for reelection, choosing Leslie K. Morse by a vote of 4464 to 3570. Mayor Bartlett had been charged with failure to suppress the riot April 3, when a meeting at which Thomas J. Leyden of Somerville was to have spoken on the subject of Roman Catholicism and the public schools, was broken up by a mob. Mr. Morse made this the main issue of his campaign, and his election is regarded as an indication that the majority of the voters disapprove of the course taken by the municipal authorities on that occasion.

Holyoke reelected Mayor White by a plurality of 345 votes and the city remained in the "wet" column, the vote being: Yes 4066, no 3594. The majority for license was several hundred less than last year. As a result of the license contest, a record-breaking vote, totaling 3483, was cast.

Leominster elected no mayor this year. However, 3228 of the 4190 registered voters went to the polls and swung the city back into the dry column, after it had been wet for two years. The vote was: Yes 1315, no 1644.

The voters accepted by a vote of 1400 to 1023 the act providing one day off in five for the firemen. On the other side, the referendum, 1337 voted no and 944 yes.

Marlboro elected William T. Pine, Republican, as its Mayor, over John P. Rowe, Democrat, by a vote of 1527

## ELECTION RESULTS IN FIFTEEN CITIES

City, Mayor, Politics and City Government	1916		1915	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brockton, Stewart B. McLeod, R. R.	4,635	5,850	4,070	5,765
Cambridge, None, N. P.	3,654	6,700	5,192	8,216
Fall River, James H. Kay, R. R.	5,552	8,354	6,464	4,585
Gloucester, John A. Stoddart, N. P.	2,124	1,618	6,445	1,765
Haverhill, Leslie K. Morse, N. P.	3,592	3,988	5,598	3,166
Holyoke, John J. White, N. P.	4,066	3,594	4,377	3,721
Leominster, None, N. P.	1,315	1,649	1,603	1,436
Marlboro, William T. Pine, R. R.	1,753	1,179	1,924	1,228
New Bedford, Charles S. Ashley, C. C.	7,072	6,572	7,776	4,537
Northampton, A. J. Morse, R. R.	1,771	1,509	1,988	1,444
Pittsfield, William C. Moulton, R. R.	3,436	3,337	3,558	3,469
Salem, None, N. P.	2,571	3,018	2,472	3,612
Springfield, Frank E. Stacy, R. R.	6,498	5,756	5,111	3,497
Taunton, None, N. P.	2,713	2,891	3,044	2,766
Waltham, Eben J. Williams, R. R.	1,417	2,567	1,481	3,180
	53,769	58,582	55,531	52,397

\*Reelected. N. P.—Non Partisan. C.—Citizens Party.

to 1427. The city remained in the "wet" column by practically the same margin as last year, by a vote of 1753 to 1179. An issue of purely local interest was held on the question of whether the office of city marshal should be made permanent. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 1692 to 1067.

New Bedford polled about 90 per cent of its registration in a close election where the mayorality and license questions were uppermost. Charles S. Ashley, who has served the city as Mayor for 17 terms at different times, was returned to office, defeating Mayor Edward R. Hathaway, who has held the office for two years, by a vote of 7072 to 6572. The city's former big license majority was cut to 500, the vote this year being: Yes 7072, no 6572. Last year the license vote was: Yes 7776, no 4537. The sentiment aroused over recent court cases, in which the evils of the liquor traffic have been forced on public attention, was held largely responsible for the reduced license vote.

Northampton remained in the "wet" column but the margin was cut from 544 last year to 262. The vote was: Yes, 1771; no, 1509.

A. J. Morse, the Republican candidate for Mayor, defeated his Democratic opponent, Harry E. Bicknell, by a vote of 1772 to 1590.

Pittsfield elected William C. Moulton, Republican, over Henry Travers, Jr., Democrat, by a majority of 382 votes. The city went wet by a majority of only 99—the smallest since 1906. The license vote was yes 3436, no 3337.

Salem continued in the no-license column by a vote of 2786 to 2548. There was no mayoral election. A majority vote was cast on the referendum to reimburse Mrs. Dora Polansky for damage caused her property by city building inspectors, but since the vote in favor did not equal one-third of the registered male vote the reimbursement cannot be made, according to the ruling at City Hall, said to be based on State law.

Springfield reelected Frank E. Stacy, Republican, for its Mayor, defeating two years, and cut down the lead for license to 737 votes. This is the smallest margin the saloons have had in years. The totals were 6493 for license and 5756 against. On the referendum to adopt the federal charter plan or continue with the present plan, the federalists were defeated by a majority of 2910. The vote was 7344 for the present plan and 4425 for the repeal of the present charter and adoption of the federal plan.

Mr. Stacy's plurality for Mayor was 2207. Charles F. Spellman, the Democratic candidate, receiving 4927 votes. About 50 per cent of the vote was polled, and about 10 per cent of the women eligible to vote on school questions cast ballots.

Taunton abolished the saloon, which it has had continuously for 16 years, by a vote of 2891 to 2713, following a vigorous no-license campaign, in which recent liquor court cases were made an issue. There was no mayoralty election this year. The total vote cast was a record-breaker.

Waltham used the voting machine for the first time in its municipal elections. Although the polls closed four hours later than usual, the results were known three or four hours earlier.

Mayor Eben J. Williams, Republican, defeated Harry P. Trainor, Democrat, obtaining 2205 votes to his opponent's 1867, a majority of 338 votes. The city remained in the no-license column by vote of 2567 to 1417. Last year the vote was 3150 no, and 1481 yes. An exceptionally small vote was cast.

## PRICES OF FISH HAVE ADVANCED OVER LAST YEAR

Wholesale prices at the Boston Fish Pier have been higher during the last three months than in the corresponding period last year, though the fish receipts have been as high if not higher than last year.

Fish prices last June generally were only about 25 cents a hundredweight higher than in 1915 and in some cases nearly \$2 lower. By August the prices had advanced, however, until steak cod was selling for \$10.75, which had been bringing \$9.50 in the previous year. On Oct. 2, haddock was \$4 higher, per hundredweight, than in 1915, although steak cod was 50 cents to \$1 lower and cusk sold for the same. One of the exceptions this year was on Nov. 2 when practically all kinds of fish were selling lower than in 1915. The receipts on this day were 283,800 pounds of fresh groundfish as compared with the 285,800 pounds brought in on Nov. 2, 1915.

A comparison of prices at the pier on Dec. 5, 1915, and yesterday gives this result. Haddock sold per hundredweight, wholesale, from \$1 to \$1.25 higher this year; steak cod was \$3.34 to \$4.50 higher; market cod was \$2.25 to \$3 higher; pollock was about \$1.20 higher; large hake was \$3.25 to \$3.50 higher and cusk was \$1.50 to \$1.90 higher.

## DOWNFALL OF TAMMANY HALL TO BE SOUGHT

President Wilson's Aid to Be  
Asked in Effort to Relegate  
New York Bosses to Political  
Oblivion—Want New Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Democrats in New York State, who believe that the great accession of independent voters to their party in the West at the recent election, means the beginning of a new era for the national Democracy, are clamoring for a new State leader to displace Charles F. Murphy. What they plan there may be to dislodge the Tammany chief they are still in the nebulous stage, but there is no doubt that the old and increasing foes of the Murphy leadership are bolder than ever since President Wilson proved he could be elected without the aid of New York. Their battle cry is: "New leadership and reorganization to advance the ideals of President Wilson."

Promoters of the latest anti-Murphy crusade say that their efforts will not be confined to the upstate districts but will be carried into New York City, their avowed purpose being, first to stop Tammany from electing a Mayor and city administration next year, and then to build a new organization throughout the State. Of course this ambitious program is predicated upon expected support and active cooperation from the Washington Administration. It is pointed out that, unless President Wilson has enough influence toward clearing the field of debris and laying a new foundation, it will fall as it has so often in the past.

In recent years a favorite plan advocated by upstate Democrats to make Tammany less of a power in the party councils was the old one of segregation. They wanted Tammany to have full and undisturbed sway in New York City, but never to interfere with Democratic politics outside of that territory. That seemed plausible and easy of application. But in actual practice it worked out in the same old way, with Charles F. Murphy dominating the State Committee, controlling the chairman and dictating all important party affairs. Wilson Democrats now declare it is time for a new line of attack on the New York City oligarchy if the party in the State is ever to be made really representative of the rank and file, or to be serviceable in carrying out Democratic ideals. This line of attack may be summarized as follows:

First—Adoption of a platform of ideals and policy for the State Government, definitely setting forth a program of reform which will appeal to all Democrats and Independents.

Second—Demand that Charles F. Murphy and his associates, leaders in upstate districts retire and that Democrats in sympathy with the new program be given an opportunity to take their places.

Third—That Democrats all over the State, whether allied with Tammany or not, be invited to rally around the new standard.

Upstate Democrats who are discussing the plan for party regeneration admit that similar plans have failed in the past but, assert the principal reason for failure has been willingness on the part of their sponsors to compromise. They declare that even the Wilson Administration started out three years ago to build a new organization on federal patronage, but soon surrendered to the old order of things and thereby pleased neither side. This right-about-face attitude, it is understood, was advised by certain Cabinet officials who concluded that Mr. Murphy's favor was essential to the reelection of President Wilson.

## CASH READY FOR BOSTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chief of engineers reports \$188,318.91 available for improvements in Boston harbor for the fiscal year 1917. This sum will be sufficient, he thinks, for repairing the seawalls and maintaining dredging operations in the present 35-foot channel.

The Board of Engineers recommends that the main channel be dredged to a mean low tide depth of 40 feet with a width from 900 feet to 1100 feet at the outer end. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$1,545,000. An initial cash appropriation of \$400,000, with contract authorizations for the remainder, is recommended.

The shoals which now contract the width of the inner channel and basin of Lynn harbor are to be removed, the \$54,468.65 available on this project being sufficient to complete it this year.

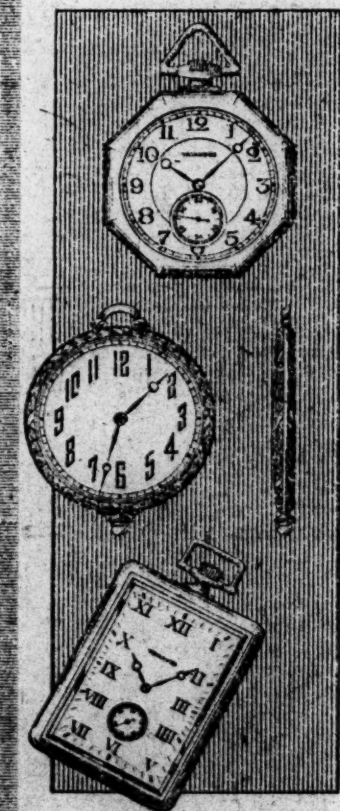
The sum of \$24,000 is recommended to dredge the channel of the Mystic and Malden rivers. Of the \$215,317.94 available for the improvement of the Fore River at Weymouth, \$15,317.94 will be used to remove shoals from the present 18-foot channel. The remainder will be utilized for the construction of the approved 24-foot channel as soon as the \$100,000 to be appropriated by the State, the city, Quincy and the Fore River Works becomes available. The channel of the Neponset River between Commercial and the Neponset highway bridge should be widened to 175 feet, states the report, \$36,225 being recommended for this purpose.

## BOPP CONSPIRACY CASE IS OPENED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, opened the Government's case against Franz Bopp, German Consul-General, and attaches of his office, charged with dynamiting conspiracies in violation of neutrality laws, by asserting that the Government would prove that the defendants successfully conspired to blow up a loaded barge with 30 tons of dynamite in Seattle Harbor, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Preston asserted that efforts were made to place bombs on four munitions ships sailing from Tacoma and Seattle early in 1915, and that the conspiracy planned the destruction of Grand Trunk Railway tunnels and similar structures of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. About 100 witnesses were eliminated by the defense conceding to certain minor facts. About 250 others have been subpoenaed from all parts of the country.

BATH, Me.—The United States destroyer Allen, named for Capt. William Henry Allen, celebrated for heroism in the War of 1812, was launched yesterday at the shipyards of the Bath Iron Works. The ship will be commanded by Lieut.-Commander Samuel W. Bryant and will have a crew of 103 men.



## Christmas Watches —at— Stowell's

A gift watch should have beauty and distinction as well as reliability. We have a splendid assortment combining these attributes. Particularly suitable are unusual cases in octagon, oblong and oval shapes, with fine Swiss and American movements.

Men's Watches, with Waltham, Hamilton and Swiss movements, in 14kt. solid gold cases, from \$40 upward; in gold-filled cases from \$15 upward.

Watches set with diamonds and other gems from

\$295 to \$1075

Military Wrist Watches for Men \$10 to \$100

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter Street  
Jewelers for 95 Years

## HARVEY'S The Phonograph Center of Boston



**Victrolas**  
\$15, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100,  
\$150, \$200, \$250, \$275 to \$400  
**The New Edisons**  
Diamond Point—No Needles to Change  
\$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$275 to \$450  
Special Christmas Terms If Desired  
A VICTROLA or an EDISON will be an everyday delight to each member of your family. Why not make a Christmas gift that will be a permanent addition to your home.

## MAKE YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING EASY

Give your music-loving friends one of our Christmas Certificates. Let them make their own selection of Victor or Edison Records or player-piano Music Rolls. Certificates issued for the value of One Dollar or more.

Call, Send Money Order, or Phone Beach 486 or 487

284 Main  
Street  
Brookline

**C. C. HARVEY & CO.**

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas, Edison Phonographs and Records

144 Boylston Street

(Opposite the Common).

14 City Hall  
Square  
Lynn

Boston

and for that reason they counseled a temporizing policy.

With Senator O'Gorman, the Murphy representative, out of the Senate, it is argued that President Wilson will be freer than ever to give support to the friends of a revived Democracy in New York. It is recalled that John A. Hennessy, after having been authorized in 1914 to travel through the State for the Federal administration and recommend distribution of jobs, was suddenly deprived of his commission and a radically different policy adopted which pleased neither section of the party. It is claimed that to Mr. Hennessy, more than to any other man, was due the defeat of Edward C. McCall, Tammany's candidate for Mayor in 1913. His familiarity with Tammany's record in the State Government under Governor Dix and the Sulzer impeachment made him a powerful campaigner in that municipal election.

Those who would reorganize the party in the State say that in order to make their plan succeed it must include a revolution in New York City, and that the best way to begin the work there is to defeat a Murphy candidate for Mayor next year unless Mr. Murphy is willing to cooperate in the nomination and election of a candidate

satisfactory to the reorganizers. The small pluralities given both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Seabury, candidates for President and Governor, in New York City will be offered as evidence of Tammany's inability to attract the normal Democratic vote within its sphere of greatest influence.

MASONS OBSERVE CENTENARY  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—George Washington Lodge, No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chambersburg recently, says a Lodge special, celebrated its hundredth anniversary in its temple on South Second Street. The occasion was made notable by the presence and participation of Right Worshipful Grand Master Louis A. Watres, of Scranton, and his official family.

SOMERVILLE TEACHERS  
Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, gave an address on "The Four Fundamentals of Education" at the first meeting of the Educational Forum of the Somerville Teachers Club last night. The commissioner expressed his disapproval of military training in the public schools.

BATHHOUSE FOR TORONTO  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ontario.—The harbor development and boulevard system planned by the Harbor Commission provides for the erection of a mammoth bathing resort. The building will cost \$100,000 and will provide accommodation for 4500 bathers.

**DIAMOND RINGS**  
Special Values at  
\$25.00 \$50.00 \$75.00 \$100.00  
and upwards' FINEST  
WHITE COLOR-CUT ON  
SCIENTIFIC METHODS  
PRICES THE LOWEST  
Our Salesmen are glad to serve you

**Long Jeweler**  
41 SUMMER STREET

Twine, Cutter and Container  
A Holiday Gift for the Home or Office.  
Handy—Attractive—Saving.

**THORP & MARTIN**  
66 Franklin St.  
THE STATIONERY STORE OF QUALITY.  
COURTESY, SERVICE.

**ELMENDORF**  
SYMPHONY HALL  
FAREWELL LECTURE  
Fri. Eve.  
Sat. Mat.  
A MARVELOUS PICTURE FILMMAKER  
OVER THE WORLD'S WONDERS

TICKETS 25c to \$1

TUESDAY AFT.  
Dec. 12, at 3  
STEINERT HALL

CHARLES ANTHONY

PIANO RECITAL

Reserved Seats \$2.00 and \$1.50. Tickets now at the Hall.

SONG RECITAL

NELDA HEWITT

STEINERT HALL

THUR. AFT.  
Dec. 14

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 10, AT 2:30

Mme. CARRENO

WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST

LOUIS GRAVEURE

BARITONE

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock

Only Piano Recital This Season

**COPELAND**

ELIZABETH GORDON, Singing.

Tickets, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

On sale—Box Office and Herrick's

**JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS**  
Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City

**Five Reasons Why**  
**The New Plan**  
**of Clothes Selling**  
Can save you from \$5 to \$10  
on your new Overcoat or Suit

No high, first-floor rents, as our shops are never located on the ground floor.

No free deliveries, with the attendant expenses of wagons, horses, automobiles and delivery boys.

No credit accounts, requiring bookkeepers, collectors, and the inevitable bad debts.

No reduction sales.—Goods not marked up to cover reductions made later. Always one fixed price, \$15.

Large buying capacity, resulting from the enormous business of a chain of stores.

and here is what you get:

Silk-lined Full Dress Suits.....  
Silk-lined Business Suits.....  
Quarter-lined English Suits.....  
Silk-lined Walking Coats and Vests.....  
Silk-lined Topcoats.....  
Quarter Silk-lined Overcoats.....  
\$25, \$20 and \$18 Qualities, Always.....

**\$15**

Save the Difference

**Jamerson Clothes Shops**  
"Of National Importance"

3rd Floor Dexter Building, 453 Washington Street, Boston.  
PHILADELPHIA  
Second Floor  
1423 Chestnut St.  
ST. LOUIS  
Carleton Bldg.  
9th and Olive Sts.  
KANSAS CITY  
Hendall Bldg.  
10th and Walnut Sts.

In the Center of the Shopping District—Between Winter St. & Temple Pl.

Take Elevator Save 5 to 10

Open Saturday Evening until 10 o'clock



## NOTES VALIDITY ISSUE RAISED IN B. & M. HEARING

Proceedings on Question of Permanent Receivership Interrupted While Counsel Argues Over the Loans of \$13,300,000

Arguments as to whether the validity of the notes of the Boston & Maine railroad, amounting to \$13,300,000, should be raised in the present case, and if so, whether that question should be argued at the present stage of the proceedings, were heard by Judge Morton in the United States District Court today in the proceedings seeking to make the receivership of the Boston & Maine permanent.

It was the contention of counsel, representing minority stockholders, that in endeavoring to prove the solvency of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the lack of any necessity for receivership, they should show that the notes, which constitute the floating indebtedness and which the company, in admitting its inability to pay, agrees to the receivership proceedings, were issued without authority of law.

Attorneys for the company, and it appeared during the session today that Boyd B. Jones, counsel for the petitioning creditor, is really in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad, claimed that the present stage of the proceedings was not the time in which to question the validity of any claims against the railroad and that bringing up such a question would lead to a long hearing and a maze of contradictory testimony.

The hearing today dealt almost exclusively with the records of the meetings of the directors and stockholders, and those who testified were Arthur B. Nichols, clerk of the Boston & Maine; James E. Hustis, president and temporary receiver; Woodward Hudson, general counsel for the railroad, and William J. Hobbs, vice-president in charge of finance and accounting.

Arthur B. Nichols, clerk of the Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation, who was on the stand for a short time yesterday, resumed his testimony regarding the records of the corporation at the opening of the hearing today. He identified the circulars and described the form of proxies used in stockholders' meetings.

At the stockholders' meeting on Sept. 5, 1916, Mr. Nichols said he voted proxies representing 95,000 shares. In the corporation records of meetings of directors and stockholders there was no reference to any receivership proceedings until the directors' meeting of Aug. 22.

President James H. Hustis, temporary receiver, was examined by Attorney Asa P. French, counsel for Francis V. Streeter and the estate of Samuel C. Lawrence. Regarding the suit of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, Mr. Hustis said that he did not know that the rubber company was the holder of a Boston & Maine note until 10 days before the receivership proceedings were instituted.

He declared that he had no knowledge of any negotiations between the rubber company and the directors or any representatives of the Boston & Maine, looking toward bringing the suit, until just before the directors' meeting of Aug. 22.

Mr. Hudson said that he found a petition for a receivership among the papers in the counsel's office of the company in February, 1915. He did not know who drew up this petition. He stated that the petition was sent to George L. Mayberry, another counsel for the company, and in July of this year, a month before the receivership proceedings, he understood that Mr. Mayberry was employing Mr. Jones, who appears in the record of the court as counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the original petitioner for the receiver.

He said that the petition was sent to the Intercontinental Rubber Company for its signature.

Mr. Hobbs was then called to the stand and asked regarding the circumstances under which the notes of the corporation, amounting to \$13,300,000, were issued.

This questioning instigated argument by counsel as to whether the question of the validity of the notes should be taken up at this time, and when the court adjourned for a recess these arguments had not been finished.

### NAME TO GO ON BALLOT

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Braley ordered a writ of mandamus to be issued to compel City Clerk Frederick W. Cook of Somerville to place the name of Joseph Linhares on the ballot for the city election next Tuesday as candidate for alderman from Ward 6. Mr. Linhares called himself "Independent Democrat." The City Clerk refused to consider his name as such, claiming the designation was in violation of chapter 835, Acts of 1913, section 211, unless he styled himself "Democrat Independent." But Judge Braley ruled the two designations were synonymous.

### STATION PLANS PROTESTED

At a conference yesterday between Mayor Curley and several city officials on plans for the new Police Station 2, in the rear of City Hall and in City Hall Avenue, Building Commissioner O'Hearn objected to provisions for allowing an auto patrol wagon to enter the basement of the proposed new building and also against erecting the structure to a height of seven stories. The law, he said, provides that a building be not higher than two and one-half times the width of the street on which it fronts. An appeal will be made to the Board of Appeals from the commissioner's decisions.

## PETITION TO INVESTIGATE HOURS AND PAY

(Continued from page one)

non-prohibition States only, is not acceptable, if otherwise feasible. Just what steps he will take to advance the measure, Mr. Randall is not ready to announce, but he has stated emphatically to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is going to do his best for the bill, which he believes has a real chance of passage during the present short session.

### Banner Unfurled

Suffragists Make Demonstration as President Appears

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A slight demonstration by suffragists occurred while President Wilson was reading his message. Soon after he had started speaking a big yellow silk banner was unfurled from the public gallery by a group of suffrage sympathizers. It bore the inscription: "Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?"

James Griffen, a page, hurried down the aisle, grasped the end of the banner and pulled it down. Mrs. Wilson was sitting in the executive box with other members of the presidential party watching the President closely when the suffrage flag was unfurled.

### Corrupt Practice Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Corrupt practice legislation, the Owen Bill, to limit expenditures by any political party for election of President and Vice-President to \$400,000 and to restrict expenditures for election of Senators and Representatives, was made yesterday the unfinished business of the Senate. Senator Owen, who made the motion, said he would press the bill at every possible opportunity until its passage. Senator Penrose introduced as an amendment the old "force bill," defeated in a notable fight 26 years ago, which would give supervision of elections to the Federal Government and prevent disfranchisement of Negroes in the southern states. The amendment was ordered read and must be voted on before disposition of the corrupt practices measures.

### Two More Food Resolutions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two more resolutions aimed at the high cost of living were introduced in the House today. One, by Representative Vanduyke of Minnesota, called for an investigation by the Agricultural, Commerce and Labor departments, and the Federal Trade Commission. The second, by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, called for an embargo on ships that carry wheat, oats, rye, corn and potatoes when they reach certain prices.

### Direct Vote Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the electoral college and election of President and Vice-President by direct vote was asked in a resolution offered by Senator Shafroth today. The bill also provides for increasing the terms of the President and Vice-President to six years. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

### Peace Resolution Offered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution calling for an immediate conference of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs with the President to formulate plans to bring about peace negotiations among the warring European nations, was offered in the House today by Representative Lindbergh.

### Enlisted Men for Annapolis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A wide open door for enlisted men of the navy into the Annapolis Academy was today advocated by Admiral Palmer before the House Naval Affairs Committee. He declared in favor of abolishing the present limitation of 25 appointments yearly from the enlisted service and permitting all to enter who could qualify.

### Bill to Restore Militia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah today introduced a bill to abolish the National Guard in its present Federal form and return it to the standing it had as a State force before passage of the Hay-Chamberlain bill last summer. The bill was referred to the military committee.

### ELECTRICIAN'S PAY RAISED

Because of savings to the city of \$12,229.70 in the cost of lighting with electricity 11 buildings, Mayor Curley yesterday added \$300 a year to the \$1500 salary of John F. A. Swift, chief electrician in the Department of Public Buildings. Fred J. Kneeland, the recently appointed superintendent of buildings, sent Mayor Curley a letter yesterday evening telling of how Electrician Swift's economies and attention to details was saving the city so much money on its electric light bills.

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

At a mass meeting of the dormitory students of Radcliffe College last night it was decided that the rules governing chaperones, visits and other dormitory regulations should be administered by the Student Government Association and not by the college office as at present. The hockey team yesterday defeated the Bryn Mawr graduates by the score of 4 to 2.

### SIMMONS COLLEGE

Interclass hockey closes for the season at Simmons College this afternoon with a game between the seniors and the sophomores for the college championship. Both teams have been coached by Miss Florence Diall.

## EDISON COMPANY PRESIDENT SENT FOR AT HEARING

Proceedings Delayed Following a Controversy Between Commissioner and Counsel

Discussion of issues between Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg and Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Lighting Company of Boston, featured the hearing before the Gas and Electric Commission on the company's petition to increase its capital stock \$4,505,600.

Mr. Burdett had started to make his opening statement, during which he stated that the question at issue was largely one of bookkeeping. He showed that the company had capitalizable property to the amount of \$6,911,000 acquired since the hearing on the last application for increased capital.

Mr. Lewenberg at once took issue with the statement that the matter was one of bookkeeping, asking at the same time if President Charles L. Edgar of the Edison company was present.

"No," answered Mr. Burdett, "I didn't think it was necessary for him to be here."

"I disagree with you, Mr. Burdett," responded Commissioner Lewenberg. "The man who gets \$40,000 a year salary for directing the affairs of such an important company is the man who should be here to supply information in a matter of such moment as this—not employees. This is a question of public supervision; not of bookkeeping."

Gen. Morris Schaff, another member of the commission, agreed at that moment with Commissioner Lewenberg, voicing the opinion that Mr. Edgar should be present.

Chairman Alonzo Weed of the commission then instructed Mr. Burdett to send for President Edgar, which was done and the head of the company appeared in about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Burdett said that it was the first time Mr. Edgar had been absent when the company's petition for increased capitalization was heard.

Charles H. Hodgkinson, superintendent of the statistical bureau of the company, was put on the stand, and he devoted an hour or more to explaining the figures prepared by the petitioners tending to show what the new property consisted of and where it is located. When Mr. Hodgkinson completed his testimony Sidney Hosmer, superintendent of the construction department, took the stand. He was still testifying at 1 o'clock, when the hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

### Company Serves Large Area

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, from which several organizations in Boston are seeking a reduction in rates of electricity for lighting and power purposes, controls the entire electric business of Greater Boston, serving more than 1,000,000 people. The company charges a maximum net price of 10 cents per kilowatt hour for its current and for the year ending June 30, 1915, paid a dividend of 12 per cent on a capital stock of \$20,480,000. At a meeting held last March the stockholders increased the capital stock to \$22,528,000.

In 1886 the Edison Company of Boston was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to operate electric light and power plants in the city and in the suburbs. The company acquired all the stock of the Boston Electric Light Company in 1901 and subsequently purchased its property. The Suburban Light & Power Company also became the property of the Edison in that same year. Since 1903 the company has acquired the properties of many smaller companies in Greater Boston.

## BLUE HILLS ROAD CASE POSTPONED

A hearing on the passenger tariff of the Blue Hills Street Railway Company was scheduled by the Public Service Commission today but was postponed until Jan. 9 in order to give the officials of the communities affected a chance to analyze the figures submitted by the company.

The new tariff, providing for five fare zones in place of four and a 6-cent fare in one division of the road, has been in operation about a year. When the commission authorized this schedule, it announced that after a trial of one year the case might be reopened by the towns interested and the present investigation is being carried on as a result of a request of the selectmen of Canton.

The increase in fares and shortening of fare limits has resulted in an increase of \$1,862.42 in gross revenue and a decrease in net revenue, according to figures submitted by the company. The road cannot continue under present conditions. A. Stuart Pratt, vice-president said today.

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod, of the Public Service Commission, ruled that the question of a further increase in fares is not before the board. If the road desires to increase fares it must file a petition according to law.

### DEAN OF ART SCHOOL

Mrs. Agnes C. Blake, who resigned as secretary to the State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts last week to take up the duties of dean of the Massachusetts State Normal Art School, has entered her new work. Mrs. Blake was the first clerk of the Massachusetts Board of Education. At its reorganization she became chief clerk with rating as secretary to the commissioner. Her long experience with the board and her wide knowledge of its affairs have made her known to educators throughout the State. Her new position is thought to hold much broader possibilities than the former one.

## ADVERTISERS OF COUNTRY OPEN CONVENTION HERE

(Continued from page one)

petitors or competitive goods, and all advertising that may cause money loss to the reader or which tends to lessen confidence in reputable advertising and honorable business.

The sessions, all executive, are being presided over by Edwin L. Shuey, president.

The conference opened at 9:30 this morning, and three sessions will be held daily through Friday. The annual dinner will take place tonight, and the announced speakers include Dean Edwin F. Gay of the Harvard School of Business Administration, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Frank P. Sibley, and President Herbert S. Houston of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

William Boyd, advertising director of the Curtis Publishing Company, was to speak today on the Curtis plan of circulation-getting from the standpoint of the advertising director. Other addresses scheduled were as follows:

P. S. Collins, general manager, Curtis Publishing Company, on "Sympathy Circulation: 1—Scholarship Plan, 2—Boy Salesmen, 3—Agents, Regular and Special."

F. W. Nye, advertising director Today's Magazine, on "Selling the Consumer: 1—Viewpoint of the Consumer, 2—Breadth of Field, 3—Sales Possibility, 4—Effect of Editorial Policy."

H. L. Vonderlith, circulation manager Today's Magazine, on "Circulation: 1—Net, 2—The Church Plan, 3—Club Raisers, 4—Premiums."

A. C. G. Hammesfahr, vice-president and general manager Collier's Weekly, on "Circulation as It Affects the Advertising Policy: 1—Can Advertising Columns, 2—What Collier's Stands for in Trade-Mark Circulation." (Mr. Hammesfahr will be accompanied by G. J. Kennedy, vice-president of Collier's Weekly.)

George E. Cook, editorial director of the Mother's Magazine, on "Installment Plans: 1—Best Known Plans in Use; 2—Plans Discarded and Why."

C. E. Burns, circulation manager Farm and Home, on "Farm Paper Circulation: 1—Circulation Blank; 2—Methods; 3—Effect of Editorial Policy."

B. A. Mackinnon, circulation manager Pictorial Review, on "What Circulation Is: 1—Net; 2—Duplication; 3—Renewals; 4—Returns; 5—Subscription Plans; 6—Circulation Blanks."

O. M. Blackman, president Blackman-Ross Company, New York, and president of the Advertising Agents' Association, on "The Agent's Viewpoint: 1—Recognition; 2—Commission; 3—Fee Basis."

After the address by each selling representative, members of the association will be invited to ask pertinent questions, either regarding the publication which he represents or germane to the subject he has discussed.

It is announced that the program of discussions for Thursday and Friday is based upon records of the association showing the needs of its members and the problems which they have met and attempted to solve within the eight months. This takes the discussion out of the realm of the academic and assures continued interest and instruction.

## WOMEN CANVASSING FOR MR. ABRAHAMS

The women voters of Boston are rallying to the support of Henry Abrahams for the School Committee in a way which bodes well for his election, according to the Henry Abrahams citizens' committee, which opened offices in the Ford Building yesterday.

Armed with literature setting forth Mr. Abrahams' qualifications, for the position, which is to be filled at the coming city election, Dec. 19, women are making a house-to-house canvass of various sections of the city. A number of women's organizations are inviting the candidate to address them on his ideas on the needs of the schools and how they should be met, and women are volunteering to speak in behalf of his candidacy.

### MILTON HONORS GUARDSMEN

Milton men who recently returned from military service on the Mexican border were honored at a reception at the Town Hall last night. James S. Russell, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, presented a medal to each

On many, many shopping lists is the name of the woman friend to whom

# A Dainty SILK BLOUSE

Is the Gift Ideal

Let us glance at the variety of lovely things listed below. Where else in New England could you find such a treat in **WOMEN'S BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES?**

**At 5.75**  
Plaid silks. Embroidered nets. Radium laces and chiffon or Georgette. Embroidered Georgettes in flesh and pink.  
Creme de chine in flesh, white and suit shades. Gros de Londres taffetas. Paisley-lined nets. Black mesaline with high collars of lace.

**At 6.95**  
White and flesh crepes de chine with frills. Lace-trimmed Georgettes in flesh and white. Beaded Georgettes daintily hemstitched.  
Hand-embroidered Georgettes with frills, in white only. Striped taffetas in suit shades.

**At 7.95**  
Lace-trimmed nets with frills. Georgettes, hand-embroidered in self tones, beaded. Satin-trimmed Georgettes in white and flesh.

**At 8.95**  
Lace and Georgette over satin foundation. Georgettes with touches of dark embroidery and steel beads.

**At 10.50**  
Frilly Georgette and satin combinations, in white, with bands of navy satin. White crepes de chine with satin collar and marquise, gold or flesh. Georgette with filet, in white and flesh.

**At 12.50**  
Embroidered Georgette with gold lace in suit shades. Combinations of Princess lace and chiffon. Hand-embroidered Georgettes in flesh and white. Frilled Georgettes in flesh and white. Black lace nets, with touches of gold thread.

**At 15.00**  
Hand-embroidered, coin-spotted Georgettes, frilled chiffons of attractive colorings, combined with lace.

**At 16.50**  
Georgettes effectively soutached, white and suit shades. Georgettes with motifs of seed beads.

**At 18.50**  
Georgettes, richly embroidered and beaded, flesh and white. Chiffons over lace, in white. Georgettes with real lace, flesh and white.  
Other Women's Silk Blouses to **45.00**

**Splendid Blouses at Small Prices**

A Striped Japanese Silk Blouse—In many styles and a variety of stripes ..... **1.95**

A Striped Japanese Crepe Blouse—With large sailor collar of itself or of white ..... **2.95**

Only **15 Shopping Days** to Christmas

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

## Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston



## Headquarters for Home Lighting Fixtures

Beautiful Floor and Table Lamps, Fire Place  
Fixtures, Andirons, Fenders, Spark Guards,  
making an assortment of gifts unequalled.

Send for catalogue

## McKenney & Waterbury Co.

Franklin St., Cor. Congress, Boston, Mass.



## More Than Jewelers

WE are much more than jewelers in the sense of being purveyors of jewelry. The greater part of our stock is designed and made by our own artists under our own direction.

One result is that everything is up to the standards of this house—another result is the saving of the middlemen's profits.

We invite you to share in both these advantages in choosing Holiday gifts.

Inquiries by mail, from any part of the United States, will have our best attention.

## HODGSON, KENNARD & CO.

JEWELERS  
25 STATE ST. BOSTON,



MARINE PARADE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE PLANSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ships of the Department of Commerce will be mobilized for the first time, by order of Secretary Redfield, for official participation in the eighth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11 to 14.

Secretary Redfield, who will deliver the principal address on the evening of Dec. 13, will interpret the problems confronting this country in its commercial relations with foreign nations, and will point out the activities of the Federal Government to meet the changed conditions. Further, he will indicate the future plans that may be evolved for the extension of the trade relations of the United States.

The Secretary of Commerce has ordered the mobilization of the following vessels: Of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the steamer Isis, Capt. O. T. Rude, commanding, the steamer Bache, Capt. P. C. Whitney, commanding; of the Lighthouse Service, the Orehid, Capt. Holder Almy, Jr., commanding; of the Bureau of Fisheries, the Fish Hawk, Chief Boatswain John Mahoney, commanding, the Roosevelt, which was the ship commanded by Admiral Peary in his dash to the North Pole, Hans Bierd, master, commanding; of the Bureau of Navigation, the Dixie, Capt. A. Lincoln Dryden, commanding.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
TOWN PLANS FOR  
A MODEL PARK

Milford, N. H., through which the Souhegan River winds its way to the Merrimack River, is to have a model park and playground through development of borders. Endicott Park, a tract of about 10½ acres of land back of the High School.

Under the plans the park will be well supplied with playground, notwithstanding its comparatively small area. Within its borders, when it is completed, there will be an athletic field comprising a football field, three baseball diamonds, two tennis courts, race tracks and jumping pits. There also will be three playgrounds for girls and two for boys. These will be divided by trees and shrubs, and each will be equipped with gymnasium apparatus, sand boxes and the like, and stands wherein observers may view the activities. Landings will be built for canoes, boats for diving and swimming, and in addition there will be a number of benches. Each of the trees and shrubs will be properly labeled.

BALTIMORE TO  
SOUTH AMERICA  
LINE FINANCEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—Announcement has been made by W. Thompson, traffic vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that the newly created commercial development department of his company, of which he is also the head, has succeeded in interesting four capitalists willing to provide \$15,000,000 for a steamship line between Baltimore and South American ports. The announcement was made by Mr. Thompson to members of the City Club and others who were his company's guests on a sight-seeing trip to Locust Point, Curtis Bay and other nearby points where the Baltimore & Ohio has extensive terminal or other facilities. To increase its terminal facilities at Locust Point, where the new line will dock, the Baltimore & Ohio is spending \$750,000.

## NEW ELEVATED CORPS

A special corps of officials has been appointed by the Boston Elevated to study and promote safety and preventive measures for the protection of the public and employees in all branches of the service. The eight new officials have been chosen from as many different divisions of the system, and each one will be assigned to the division on which he has been engaged in the car service department.

## EVERETT CANDIDATE INDORSED

EVERETT, Mass.—Frank B. Rich was indorsed as the strongest candidate to oppose John J. Mullen at a meeting of citizens called together by a number of former mayors of Everett in Whittier Hall last night. Mayor Chambers presided and supporters of both Mr. Rich and Clinton E. Hobbs, the other candidate, presented the claims of their favorites.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER  
GIVES SONG RECITAL

Arthur Alexander, tenor—Recital in Jordan Hall, evening of Dec. 5. The artist sang, to his own accompaniment, the following selections: "Caro mio ben"; "Bononcini"; "Deh, più s'io non v'ascolto"; "Ora French, arr. Rummel"; "Revenez, revenez, liberté charnante"; "Carissimi"; "Vittoria"; Schumann, "Dichterliebe" song cycle; Duparc, "Chanson triste"; Debussy, "Romance"; "Les cloches"; "Mandoline"; and "Chevaux de bois"; Widor, "Le plongeur."

In the case of Mr. Alexander, the singer is subordinate to the pianist, and the pianist to the musician. Moreover, the musician is to a great extent secondary to the reciter of verses. With him, in fact, all things purely technical are made to serve expression. The artist comes before the public not to exhibit talent that he has cultivated in a studio, but to say something. Some would therefore maintain that more than anything else he is an interpreter. But even to pay him such a compliment as that is to rate him at only a part of his worth. For he goes farther than merely to present an authoritative study of this or that masterpiece of the song repertory. He veritably makes the text of his selections, the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment his own. He gives the hearer the idea that he is improvising, or rather that he is speaking for the first time thoughts which he has pondered deeply.

The performer has brought singing, piano-playing and reciting into something like ideal balance and blend. By a process of simplification here and accommodation there, he has unified modes of public address that were more or less at variance with one another. He has coordinated, organized and consolidated three arts.

Accordingly, he has found a way to state himself which cannot fail to appeal to the modern audience, a way which lends the conviction of originality to his work. He can declare his ideas about the present world and its larger doings and can call the attention of his listeners to things of greater consequence than the mere musical movements of yesterday and today. He can give them something else to think about besides the formalism of Carissimi, the romanticism of Schumann and the nationalism of Debussy, which, perforce, are the themes of the usual singer who presents a program like his.

The recital should be considered for its general rather than its special effects. It had weak points. The old French air, "Revenez," was just impressionism, not at all an example of the neat execution and clear-cut phrasing that could have been desired. The "Mandoline" of Debussy requires a command of scale-singing which is not this artist's. But compare these pieces with the "Allnächtlchen" of the Schumann cycle and with the "Romance" of Debussy, and the gain far offsets the loss.

RUSSIAN MUSIC IN  
STUDIO CONCERT

This season's series of concerts by the Russian Music Society at the studio of N. Oulianoff in the Gainsborough Building was initiated Tuesday afternoon, the program including five songs by various Russian composers, and the op. 2 quartet of Reinhold Glière, played by the American String Quartet. This is Twentieth Century music, Glière following the neo-Russians. He is master of classic means, using them to Russian ends, this solidly done piece striking the ear as more truly Slavic than those of many composers of the nationalist school. The work was sympathetically played by the accomplished musicians of the quartet, who were thoroughly prepared in the piece and whose good ensemble was again in evidence.

The songs were given by Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould, as follows: "Trieste est le Steppe," Gretchaninoff; "L'Interieur," Moussorgsky; "Only Love," Dargomizky; "Evening," Tchaikowsky; "Long Years Have Passed," Rubinstein. The second concert is announced for Jan. 2.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray," 8.  
Castle Square—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:10.  
Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8.  
Copley—"Arms and the Man," 8:10.  
Keith's—Vredeville, 7:45.  
Majestic—"Bunker Bean," 8:15.  
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8.  
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.  
Yvette Guilbert, Tuesday and Thursday, 2:30.  
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; at the Castle Square daily except Monday and Friday, 2:10.

PROBLEMS FACED  
BY BUSINESS  
MEN OUTLINEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission has written a book, "Awakening of Business," in which he expresses his personal views on some of the problems that business men in the United States have to face. He makes many plain statements as, for example, the following about the need of organization of industry to meet after-the-war conditions:

"We are in danger of forgetting that the suffering of the warring nations has rewards which in the long run may give them mastery over those nations which with self-complacency cling to ideas and methods of a passing age. We are now prosperous, but unless this period of prosperity is made a time for reorganizing the whole fabric of our business system, we shall suffer seriously in competition with European nations when they are again upon their normal business footing. Now is an opportune time for removing from American business inefficient methods and all other elements of weakness."

MME. GUILBERT SINGS  
OLD FRENCH PIECES

Mme. Yvette Guilbert—Recital of ancient and modern songs and poems, assisted by Emily Greaser in violin solos; accompaniments played by Gustavo Ferrari; Wilbur Theater, afternoon of Dec. 5. Mme. Guilbert's program included the following numbers: "Belle Docteur," "Pourquoi me bat mon mari?" "Belle Isabeau," "En cette saison de douleur," "Elle était douce et aimable," "Le franc-archer," "Le Blame des femmes," "L'ennui," "Marie-moi, ma mère, la," la "La prière des femmes," "Enfance," "Notre petite compagne." The violinist presented the following pieces: Vivaldi, concerto in G minor; Schubert-Wilhelm, "Ave Maria"; Beethoven-Kreisler, rondo; Lecclair, tamberlourin; Sarasate, "Faust" fantasia.

Mme. Guilbert has an idea of drawing up a strong program, with vivid contrasts and with effective climax which is new to her and to her field of work. There is a profound sincerity in her entertainment which those who have been wont to regard her as a humorist only will be surprised to find. In her medieval songs she has changed from a figure in stained glass and in tapestry to an actual woman. She has lightened the accent on the decorative side of her performance.

Her expression, being more frankly of the stage and less affectively of the window-frame and loom, has new value. Its satire, as indicated in the old needlework songs, is more keen; its pathos, as indicated in the old "Jeanne d'Arc" ballads, is more searching. The artist now appears in her full strength as a painter of ancient manners and as an interpreter of society generally.

The artist had some difficulty on Tuesday afternoon to make her hearers understand that some of her pieces were not in the mocking style and to assure them that a medieval poet could be a tragedian as well as a comedian. She should not have the same trouble always, if she makes more extensive use of her program comment in English. She has evidently something to do, however, to bring her public to prize her present idea of a balanced program as she does.

## MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

Members of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England are to meet in annual session next Saturday at the College of Business Administration of Boston University. Prof. W. E. Byerly and Prof. H. N. Davis of Harvard University will speak in the afternoon.

ROSALIE MILLER IN  
RECITAL OF SONGS

Rosalie Miller, mezzo soprano, in first Boston recital, Steiner Hall, afternoon of Dec. 5, Richard Epstein accompanying. The program: "Le Héros que j'attends," Lully; "Si j'étais petit oiseau," Marais; "Le Grillon," Rameau; "Dieu d'Israël calme mon désespoir," Gaveaux; "Von Ewiger Liebe," "Mädchenlied," Brahms; "Und Gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht," Marx; "Lobpreis," "Lichte Nacht," "Mein Sinn ist wie der Mächt'ge Fels," Grieg; "Un verde praticello senza piante," "Quando ti vidi a quel canto apparire," "Gloria benedetto chi fece lo Mondo," "O guarda, guarda, quel nobile augello," Wolf-Ferrari; "Les Cloches," Debussy; "La Solitaire," Saint-Saëns; "When Your Dear Hands," La Forge; "The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold," Foote.

Miss Miller came before her first Boston audience thoroughly prepared and eager to give of her artistic best. She found an unusually receptive audience, consequently the afternoon was one of mutual pleasure. All circumstances were favorable for a first appearance, and not the least of the circumstances must include the accompanist, Mr. Epstein. Any singer fortunate enough to receive his support at the piano is assured that at least half the responsibility of the recital is competently carried.

Miss Miller's voice has a charming warmth and it is most pleasing in the middle register. The upper tones are apt to be a trifle thin and to convey a sense of strain, which, in time, will disappear. There will also come a less constricted method of tone production as her artistic grasp of the function of song broadens. This will include also a greater appreciation of delicate nuances and a sense of ease in getting her effects. She is inclined to strain and calculate too closely in her tone, which is unnecessary. She can safely trust her artistic sense as to the impression she wishes to convey and the method of conveying it. She has much to commend in her singing and much to encourage her in her career. Her diction, as a rule, excellent, although the words of the English songs were less intelligible than those of the French, German or Italian. The audience demanded a repetition of the beautiful Marx song.

SHIPPERS LEARN  
SOUTH AMERICAN  
TRADE LESSONSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—With the development of trade with South and Central American countries, manufacturers and jobbers in the United States have learned that former methods of doing business will not apply, according to shippers here. The United States is now called on to feed and clothe the American continent, to a large extent. This has brought about a demand for ships that has not been met, although several lines have been established from Gulf and Atlantic seaboard ports to South America.

Marked changes in methods of doing business have been made necessary and the American manufacturers and jobbers have learned that their methods, while applicable to domestic commerce, heretofore have not been such that they can be applied to trade with foreign countries. American manufacturers and jobbers have been doing business on the "f. o. b." plan, that is, the purchaser of goods accepted them when placed on the cars at the factory or at the wholesale house, and thereafter the purchaser was responsible. He must pay the freight, insurance and other costs of transportation and bear the loss, if any should be sustained in transit.

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## HIGH FOOD PRICES LAID TO TWELVE NEW YORK MEN

(Continued from page one)

from England or America, as we grow none.

"Of course many of our dealers dislike the fair price system, but that isn't allowed to stop the regulation. What the dealers who disliked the system say and think is, not allowed to cloud the issue."

### Eggs Down in Chicago

#### Boycott Credited With Six-Cent Drop in Ten Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The price of eggs broke again yesterday on the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, claimed to be the largest in the country, making a six-cent drop in 10 days. The probability is that no more high prices for eggs will be heard of this winter and there is a very fair possibility that still lower prices will prevail.

The immediate cause of the decline appears to be the report of eggs in storage of Dec. 1 issued by the American Warehousemen's Association. This report, taken from five warehouses, showed 1,336,000 cases in storage as against 2,040,000 cases on Dec. 1, 1915, a shortage of 704,000 cases. The shortage shown by the figures of Nov. 1, was 881,000 cases and the speculators had looked for a shortage of close to 900,000 cases on the December report. The disappearance of 181,000 cases of shortage in one month showed that the public was not up to usual consumption and rendered holding for high prices risky.

Signs of unloading were seen at once. Twenty-nine cars were sold on the board at the new low figure, which represents a decline of \$720 a car in 10 days.

The price is 31½ to 32 cents, as against 38 ten days ago, and it was said by those in close touch with the board that they were likely to go below 30. South Water Street men credit weather conditions with being the chief factor in the decline. It has curtailed consumption they say, and has brought on the new crop.

The chief hope of dealers desirous of higher prices is a change in conditions which they insist will send eggs up. That the boycott and general agitation have had their effect on driving the price down is admitted on South Water Street.

### Jury Inquiry Proposed

#### Special Investigator Anderson Tells of Food Cost Investigation

A special grand jury may be called by the Federal Department of Justice to examine witnesses on various phases of the food situation, according to George W. Anderson, special investigating attorney of the department, who announces that this method of securing information on the whole situation is being considered by the Federal authorities for some district, possibly Chicago or New York.

Governor McCall stated today that he has under consideration for appointment to the Massachusetts Commission, which will investigate the high cost of living, Robert Luce, chairman of the special legislative commission which investigated the high cost of living in 1910; James J. Storrow, a member of the Boston City Council, and Melvin T. Copeland, assistant professor of marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The names of the two other members under consideration were not announced.

In the meantime the investigation of practices by certain cold storage plants by Attorney-General Atwell is well under way. Mr. Atwell and former Representative David W. Murray held a second conference yesterday after which it was stated that the evidence already presented warranted action by the legal department, but what form that action will take, aside from the investigation already started, is still undetermined.

Lines of cooperation between the Federal Department of Justice and other Federal departments will probably be definitely fixed today in Washington where Mr. Anderson, accompanied by his special assistant, Edward A. Adler, is scheduled to meet officials of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission.

"We already know enough to say that much, but probably not all, of the absurd rise in prices is due to hysterical, panic-stricken, bunched buying," said Mr. Anderson before leaving Boston for Washington yesterday. "The American business public apparently does not know how to handle a 'seller's market.' The 'bear' and not the 'bull,' is apparently the same business man in these times."

Leo A. Rogers, who has been Mr. Anderson's assistant in anti-trust matters for more than a year, resigned yesterday to enter private practice in New York. Mr. Anderson has recommended Francis G. Goodale of Weston, Harvard Law School '05, for the position.

Yesterday's decline of two cents a dozen in the price of fresh eggs was followed by a decline of one cent this morning. A decrease in the price of cold storage eggs, either the last of this week or the first of next week, is predicted by Dr. P. H. Mullowney, deputy commissioner of the Boston Health Department.

He says that eggs which have been held in cold storage in New York and Pennsylvania for the legal maximum of eight months will be taken out in large numbers in the next few days. He thinks that many of these eggs will be shipped to Boston where the law allows their cold storage for a year. Whether these eggs will be held in cold storage in this State for a year, after eight months' storage in

the other states, he says, will largely depend on the vigilance of the inspectors of the Federal Government.

### Coal Being Conserved

#### Large Stock at Head of Great Lakes Depended Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—There is no real danger of a coal shortage in the Northwest, but careful conservation of the stocks on hand at the head of the Great Lakes must be the rule, in the judgment of coal dealers here. The docks at the head of the lakes are the source of supply for the greater part of the Northwest. The coal is brought here by boat during the summer and transhipped. The close of navigation is imminent.

Up to Nov. 30 the receipts of anthracite have been 1,294,200 tons, as compared with 1,557,720 tons for the same period last year. This means a shortage of more than 250,000 tons in itself. On top of this was the fact that the stocks last spring were much lower than a year ago, being almost exhausted.

The receipts of bituminous coal, on the other hand, have shown a big increase. During the season they have aggregated 7,665,400 tons, as compared with 6,494,391 tons in the same period a year ago. The bituminous coal movement is of less interest to the average household, as it is used chiefly for commercial purposes, but this year it may be necessary to use it to a much greater extent for heating.

Duluth coal docks are turning down orders from the country for coal, on account of the car shortage. They are so far behind in their orders now that they have called their salesmen off the road, and are filling only contract orders. No local orders are refused, but the demand is such that if the car situation permitted the local stocks could be exhausted in a very few weeks.

One car may be available to handle coal after the close of the navigation season. There are about 22,000 ore cars in this district which will be idle during the winter months, and if necessary they can be used, providing the roads give permission. The Great Northern is the only road owning any great number of ore cars, which also serves any extensive territory with coal.

If the situation should become acute, North Dakota has extensive lignite deposits which are available, and all rail shipments in ore cars could be made in cases of emergency.

### Milk Producers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A large number of milk producers from the middle West, South and East, meeting here in conference in the marketing of whole milk yesterday in conjunction with the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, took steps toward the organization of a national federation of milk producers. The object of this federation is to unify the interests of producers the country over in regard to price. Final details will be worked out today with an attorney from Madison, Wis., familiar with such organization.

A national union is designed to operate to prevent one group of producers acting as strike breakers for distributors in other parts, for instance, preventing one section sending milk 500 miles to depress the price of milk where the producers are making an attempt to raise it. It was also proposed that hereafter all producers over the country treat for milk contracts on the same day.

Testimony that farmers had been selling milk at below cost and that milk strikes had raised the price a cent a quart many places the last six months was given. Prof. B. H. Libbard of the University of Wisconsin presided at the meeting.

### C. W. Anderson in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Assistant to the Attorney-General George W. Anderson, in charge of the nationwide Department of Justice investigation into high living costs, arrived in Washington today to confer with department heads here. He will see Secretary Houston, Secretary Redfield and representatives of the Interstate Commerce and Federal Trade commissions. He will probably see the President also. Mr. Anderson held a conference with Assistant Attorney-General Todd at which, it is said, plans were formulated to investigate produce associations of the country.

### Chicago Packers Summoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Subpoenas were issued today for heads of the big packing industries to appear before the Federal Grand Jury investigating food prices and conditions here. Louis F. Swift, Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., Edward Morris, Thomas E. Wilson, J. W. Brown, head of the Armour produce department, and others were summoned.

### FRAGMENT SOCIETY MEETS

The Fragment Society, said to be the oldest sewing circle in Boston, observed its centennial anniversary yesterday at the home of Mrs. J. Theodore Heard, 20 Lombard Square. The members appeared in the costume of the 1816 period and dinner was served in old colonial style. Officers elected are Mrs. Frederic A. Turner, president; Mrs. William L. McKee, vice-president; Mrs. Richard J. Monks, secretary; Miss Annie A. Hough, treasurer; Mrs. Frederick B. Allen, Mrs. S. Parker Bremer, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Mrs. Henry R. Heard, Mrs. Henry Endicott Jr., Mrs. J. T. Heard, Mrs. B. P. Clark, Miss Gertrude E. Hayden, Mrs. Charles F. Perry, Mrs. John H. Rice, Mrs. Clarence Burrage, Mrs. Henry S. Shaw, Mrs. George B. Sanger and Mrs. C. I. Thayer, board of managers.

## DECEMBER PUBLIC WALKS ARRANGED

Public walks arranged by the Boston public walks committee for December will take in the Back Bay Fens, the Middlesex Fells, Bellevue Hill, and the Blue Hill Reservation. These excursions are open to people of Boston who wish to become better acquainted with the various parks and other opportunities for recreation around the city.

The schedule as announced by the committee: Dec. 9, starting from the John Boyle O'Reilly statue at the Boylston Street entrance to the Fenway through the Back Bay Fens; Dec. 10, from Franklin Field to Castle Island; Dec. 16, from Forest Hills to Bellevue Hill; Dec. 17, same as preceding route; Dec. 23, through the Middlesex Fells; Dec. 24, same as preceding route; Dec. 30, a combination pathfinding hike and walk in the Blue Hill Reservation, Jan. 1, same as preceding route. All walks start at 2:30 p. m.

### MUSICIANS ELECT OFFICERS

Boston Musicians Protective Association, Local 9, A. F. of L., elected officers yesterday as follows: Frederick C. Kingman, president; W. A. Barrington-Sargent, vice-president; Herman P. Liehr, secretary-treasurer; Eli H. Aitken, trustee for three years; Max I. Krulce, George Lee, Carl Leitsinger, Alex J. Smith and Walter M. Smith, members of executive board, and W. A. Barrington-Sargent and William G. Dodge, delegates to national convention. The officers elected for the Relief Society are: I. H. Odell, president; C. Brigham, vice-president; J. F. Tobin, clerk; J. E. Campbell, treasurer; Max Gebhardt, trustee; W. LaLonde, librarian; G. Goddard, F. Sordillo and F. L. White, committee on claims.

### BOSTON STREET CARMEN

Returns of the Boston Street Carmen's election were announced yesterday and show a complete overturn. William Thompson was elected president over former President Matthew J. Higgins. John J. Lyons defeated Timothy A. Burns for vice-president. Other officers elected are: Miss Margaret Brattin, assistant recording secretary; John W. Hurley, recording secretary; and Coleman S. Joyce, sentinel. The members of the executive board elected are: Matthew McCarthy, Division 1; P. J. O'Neil, Division 2; Matthew J. McLaughlin, Division 3; John Dahill, Division 5; William T. Sharp, Division 6; C. J. Dwyer, Division 7-8; James Cannon, Division 9; Peter Rourke, Bartlett Street shops; James Bird, Albany Street shops and power and maintenance men; Peter J. Murphy, car repairman, and Timothy J. Mahoney, maintenance of way.

### EXCISE TAX HEARING

Because of uncertainties as to the meaning of certain phrases in the commutation tax law the hearing on the petition of the Springfield Street Railway Company for a revision of the excise tax, levied by the towns on its tracks, was postponed until Jan. 16, 1917, yesterday. Counsel for the towns and the company were ordered to reach an agreement on the interpretation of the doubtful phrases, and failing in that, they will confer jointly with the commission before the merits of the case will be heard. The municipalities represented by counsel yesterday were Monson, Palmer, Springfield, West Springfield, Wilbraham, Ware, East Longmeadow, Agawam, Russell, Huntington, Westfield and Ludlow.

### KIRCHWEY URGED AS WARDEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the Prison Association of New York has recommended that George W. Kirchwey be chosen as Thomas Mott Osborne's successor as warden of Sing Sing Prison. A letter pointing out Mr. Kirchwey's qualifications for the place was forwarded to Superintendent of Prisons Carter, and a copy also will be sent to Governor Whitman. Mr. Kirchwey succeeded Mr. Osborne as warden after the latter's retirement last January, and held the position for about six months. It is expected that the appointment of a new warden for Sing Sing, whoever he may be, will be announced by Superintendent Carter within two weeks.

### ADAMSON LAW SUIT SUSPENDED

By an agreement filed in the United States District Court yesterday by U. S. Dist. Atty. George A. Anderson and John L. Hall, the latter representing the New Haven Railroad, no further action in the suit of the New Haven against the United States to prevent the enforcement of the Adamson Law will be taken here until the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a finding on the constitutionality of the act.

### SUBURBAN NEWSDEALERS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Suburban Newsdealers Association took place at the Boston City Club yesterday. Harry B. Center, assistant professor of journalism at Boston University, gave a talk on a system of uniform accounting, marketing and distributing daily and weekly papers. These officers were elected: O. P. Chase, Andover, president; E. S. Ball, Waltham, and J. C. N. Parker, Woburn, vice-presidents; E. P. Hunt, Weymouth, secretary-treasurer.

### MR. ABRAHAMS INDORSED

At a meeting of the Ward 10 Democratic Club, held at 493 Broadway, South Boston, last evening, Henry Abrahams was indorsed as a candidate for the Boston School Committee. A committee was appointed to assist the campaign for him in that ward. An address was given by P. Harry Jennings, president of the Boston Central Labor Union. Former Representative Edward F. McGrady presided.

## LOWER PRICES ON SUGAR EXPECTED

Granulated sugar is selling at 30 cents a 100 pounds lower in bulk at Boston wholesale grocers' today than yesterday, although the retail price continues at 8 cents a pound. Refineries yesterday reduced their quotations from \$7.50 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots to \$7.20 and from \$7.60 a 100 pounds in 20-barrel lots to \$7.30. This is the first change in wholesale and refinery prices since Oct. 20, when an advance of 15 cents on 100-pound lots was announced by refineries and the wholesale dealers quoted \$7.80 per 100 pounds in less than 20-barrel lots. On Oct. 23 the retail price was advanced to 8½ cents a pound but was reduced to the present price on Nov. 21.

Continued reductions in sugar until the first of the year are expected by wholesale and retail grocers. Cuban mills start grinding about the middle of this month, a buyer said, and it is customary for the concluding quotations for the old sugar to approximate those of the new. Before the European war new sugars were sold, wholesale, at about \$3.50 to \$5.50 a 100 pounds at the first of the year. However, with increased cost of operation and scarcity of bottoms to transport the Cuban and island sugars to United States refineries the corresponding price has been raised about one cent a pound, wholesale. This year the quotations are expected to reduce to \$6.25 to \$6.50 a 100 pounds, wholesale, by the first of the year, so that the retail price will be about 7 cents before the winter is over, dealers say.

## ORIGINAL BIDDERS GET THE CONTRACT

The Governor's Council this morning approved a recommendation of the State House Commission that all bids received last Saturday for the demolition of the buildings between the western wing of the State House and Beacon Street be rejected, and that Swift, McNutt & Co., the lowest bidder on the first call for bids be given the contract, the contractor to receive \$1500 for the work and no work to be done until the contract has been signed and approved by the council.

Among nominations submitted to the Executive Council by Governor McCall were these: Horace P. Farnham, Peabody, master of chancery; George C. Smith Jr., Worcester, member Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission; George H. Lyman, Boston, member Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, vice Galen L. Stone resigned.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

The first of a series of suffrage "at homes" will be held under the auspices of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at 585 Boylston Street on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 14, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will speak on "Six Victorious Years of Suffrage in America" and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell on "The Woman Voter." Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson also will speak.

### DR. DYER TO BE SPEAKER

It is expected that Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and Miss Florence G. Curtis of the Boston School Committee will address the meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Ward 7, to be held on the fifth floor, 240 Huntington Avenue, Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

## PERMISSION TO LAND SUPPLIES IN ATHENS

The Rev. Robert Chambers of Boston, secretary of the Armenian and Syrian Internal Relief Fund, received word from the Rev. James L. Barton today to the effect that the French Government has granted permission for the American naval collier Caesar to land supplies for relief work in Syria and Armenia.

Dr. Barton, who is chairman of the relief organization, was notified of the action of the French Government in New York early today by cablegram. Dr. Chambers says that permission has already been received from the Turkish Government to have the clothing and food supplies from the collier distributed by a unit of the American Red Cross, which is now engaged in relief work in Armenia and Syria.

## REFORM LEAGUE HAS NEW IDEAS AND MONEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"A definite, constructive policy, which will embrace new ideas, new money and new men," was announced by the National Civil Service Reform League on Tuesday at its thirty-sixth annual session here. The policy, it was explained, "provides for a legislative agent in Washington, a publicity man and a research man, who will assist the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the Civil Service Law, and the use of \$40,000 in promotion of legislation. The money already has been contributed." Richard A. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., was reelected president.

## KANSAS DAILIES ACT ON PAPER SHORTAGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Owners of 25 Kansas daily newspapers, who said they were confronted with the possibility of being unable to get print paper, met here Tuesday and took steps to meet the alleged crisis by delegating George W. Marble of the St. Scott Tribune-Monitor, to present their case to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington and also to make the Kansas delegation in Congress acquainted with their extremity.

## SALE RUMORED OF EDDY COMPANY

OTTAWA, Ont.—That the E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., has been sold to Montreal interests for a price approximating \$9,000,000, is a rumor current here, which President G. M. Millen will neither confirm nor deny. The plant is one of the largest producers of paper and matches in the world. It was founded in 1854 by Ezra B. Eddy of Vermont.

### FORMER SENATOR BAGLEY NAMED

Former Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston was today named by Col. Cyrus B. Adams, director of the Bureau of Prisons, to be deputy director in place of John B. Hebbard, resigned. The salary is \$3500 a year, subject to the approval of the Executive Council. Mr. Bagley will take office on next Monday.

### WOMAN'S PARTY EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Woman's Party expended \$50,036.17 during the campaign, according to the statement filed with Clerk Trimble of the House today. Contributions totaled \$51,220, leaving a balance of a little more than \$1000. Of the amount collected, \$24,284 was in sums of \$100 or more.

## WORCESTER AUTOIST FIRED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Stephen M. Sargeant Jr. of this city was fined \$100 and costs Monday by Judge Dwyer of the Superior Court, at Providence, for the Telegram. He pleaded guilty to the charge of operating an auto while under the influence of liquor, July 7.

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADE

The Allied Printing Trades Council last night renominated City Councilman Daniel J. McDonald for the office of business agent and secretary-treasurer for his twentieth year. The other nominees were John McGuire, as president, and Miss Mary Meehan, Bookbinders' Union, vice-president.



## Crystal of Unusual Lustre The Exclusive Gift

Genuine English Full Crystal Glassware

Semi-antique design; shapes moulded after glassware made in the Nelson Period.

These excellent pieces are our own direct importation and are shown here exclusively.

They are both useful and ornamental and charming to a superlative degree.

We list below a few of these unique pieces with prices which show how reasonably these delightful and exclusive gifts may be procured.

Nelson Fruit Goblets, from	5.00 to 15.00
Nelson Cracker Jars, from	2.00 to 3.00
Nelson Flower Dishes, from	1.00 to 10.00
Nelson Flower Vases, from	3.50 to 6.00
Nelson Comports, footed, from	1.50 to 8.00
Nelson Low Flower Bowls, from	5.00 to 10.00
Nelson Footed Globes for Flowers, from	5.00 to 10.00
Nelson Footed Salad Dishes, from	7.50 to 12.00
Nelson Covered Footed Comports	15.00

## In Our Art Gallery One Finds Busts Which Are Fine Examples of Italian Art

There is scarcely any plan of interior decorating that does not call for statuary. A bust or other piece of sculpture lends refined decorative effect to any room and adds greatly to the "liveableness."

Many well known subjects are here in new colored effects. Exceptional quality, imported by us direct from Volterra, Italy.

Busts, similar to illustration, are priced at 15.00.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

## Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

**Filene's**

Twice a day a man wants a bath robe

Twice a day he is reminded of your thoughtfulness! That is why they continue year after year to be the standard gift to a man.

**WHAT TO GIVE**

For \$2.95 you can give an Indian blanket robe.

For \$3.95 you can give a cord trimmed bath robe with a convertible collar.

For \$4.95—one of the new plaid bath robes that have not been seen prior to this year.

For \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12—increasingly good robes, representative Filene values.

**WE SHOULD PREFER ONE OF THE NEW TERRY ROBES!**

Because they are so new, so beautifully colored, so different from the robes a man may have received in other years. \$3.45 to \$12.50.

**FOR A MAN WHO WANTS LUXURY—JAPANESE SILK ROBES**

Imported from Nippon, bought by our representative. On the back is one of the crests of the Shoguns—in the sleeves are big pockets. \$15, \$20, \$25.

**YOUR OLD FRIEND—THE HOUSE COAT—COSTS \$4.95 TO \$20**

(Filene's second floor—mail orders filled)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

**Recognition of Merit**

ONE of the most satisfying features of THE COWARD SHOE business is the way we hold our customers. Over seventy-five per cent of the persons who buy COWARD SHOES once, come back for another pair. We have many customers who have worn COWARD SHOES for 25 years or more.

**The Coward Shoe**

makes friends. Each day brings an increasing number of "repeat" patrons—a silent tribute to the worth and popularity of COWARD SHOES. Are you one of them?

Sold Nowhere Else.

**JAMES S. COWARD**  
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled. Ask for Catalog.



## SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MAKES REPORT

William G. McAdoo Says Owning to Federal Reserve System Present Prosperity Was Made Possible — Farm Loan Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo was made today for the past year, and contained much interesting matter and reviews on important subjects at issue recently.

The Federal Reserve system comes in for considerable complimentary comment from Mr. McAdoo, who says the present prosperity of the country could not exist without this agency. Referring to the International High Commission, formed to take action on recommendations of the first Pan-American Congress, the report says that the court promises to be a complete success. The blanket construction of Federal buildings throughout the country is condemned and customs recovery of large funds taken by fraud from the Government is highly commended.

The report, in part, reads as follows:

"During the past year the prosperity which set in so strongly during the fiscal year 1915 has grown in strength and volume and is now widely diffused throughout the United States. Fundamental economic conditions have never been more sound. In all lines of industry efficiency of organization and production have reached the highest point in the country's history. General confidence in the future, great enterprise and development have been marked characteristics of the year.

"The financial strength of the United States—the greatest in our history—gives us a commanding position in world finance. We have been transformed from a debtor into a creditor nation. On Nov. 1, 1916, the stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States was estimated at \$2,700,136,976, an increase of \$714,597,804 in the past 16 months. This is the largest stock of gold ever held in the United States or in any other country of the world. Through the operations of the Federal Reserve System and with our abundant supply of gold as a basis, the credit resources of the United States have become more than sufficient for home demand, and we have been able to finance our great domestic and foreign trade without strain and to extend vast amounts of credit to other nations throughout the world.

"The experience of the past two years has brought into strong relief the value of the Federal Reserve System. It is not too much to say that our great prosperity could not exist without it. The increasing strength and efficiency of the Federal Reserve banks have enabled them to enlarge their direct service to the business community through the introduction of a definite and comprehensive system for the par clearance of checks throughout the country.

"It would have been impossible to finance our vast domestic and foreign trade without the facilities provided by the Federal Reserve System. Not only has it met the normal and extraordinary needs of business, but it has established confidence securely. Business has been able to go forward without apprehension, and the several crises which the country has faced in its international relations during the past two years have been accompanied by no disturbances, and have caused not even a tremor in the financial world. The crops of 1915 and 1916 were financed without difficulty, and to the great advantage of the farmers, and the industrial troubles which at one time seemed imminent, because of the threatened railway strike last summer, were not accompanied by the slightest financial uneasiness.

"The farmers of the United States have suffered more than any other class of our people from a lack of essential credits, both short and long time, to carry on their business properly. The Federal Reserve Act expressly recognized agricultural or farmers' paper, and put it on an equality with the best commercial paper—giving it, in fact, an advantage over commercial paper by making agricultural paper of six months' maturity, or less, eligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks, while commercial paper with a maturity longer than 90 days is ineligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks.

"The Federal Reserve Act also conferred upon national banks a power they had never before possessed, namely, to make loans on farm mortgages not exceeding five years in length. This makes it possible for the national banks of the United States to lend over \$500,000,000 on such short-term farm mortgages. Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency show that on June 30, 1916, the national banks the country had lent \$45,737,000 to farmers on mortgages of this character.

"The Federal Farm Loan Act creates a system under which the farmers of the country will be able to borrow money on farm mortgages at low rates of interest and on long time, namely, from five to 40 years, and by means of small annual installments to retire or repay the entire principal and interest within the period of the loan. Thus the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Farm Loan Act have covered the entire field of farm credits, the former by providing the short-time loans needed by the farmer and the latter by furnishing the long-time amortization loans which are essential to the full and free development of agriculture, in so far as credit is necessary to such development.

"Acting upon the suggestion made in my annual report for 1915, the Congress appropriated in the act approved

Feb. 7, 1916, \$40,000 for the maintenance of the United States section of the International High Commission, and authorized the section to cooperate with the other sections of the commission in taking action upon the recommendations of the first Pan-American Financial Conference.

"The commission has sought to deal with practical questions in a practical manner. The work that it is doing may be described as of two kinds. With questions of public finance and commercial law it is itself working out and submitting constructive proposals. In the other subjects it is trying to bring about more hearty and persistent cooperation and more effective coordination of effort and resources on the part of those agencies, public and private, within whose province these other subjects fall. The tangible results achieved in the first year's operation of the office of the commission warrant the belief that the method selected for dealing with these problems has been the correct one and gives great promise of success.

"The commission has devised a plan under which commercial travelers may operate freely in all countries signatory to a proposed international treaty on the subject. The various State and municipal fees would be consolidated into one national fee, and the samples carried by commercial travelers would be dispatched more promptly. Both the financial conference and the high commission have laid much stress upon the importance of facilitating the work of these indispensable factors of modern commercial intercourse; and as a result of a resolution adopted at Buenos Aires the Argentine Government is now discussing a legislative measure providing for the federalization of provincial license fees.

"The commission earnestly hopes that the numerous postal interests of the American Republics will be coordinated and protected through the establishment of a permanent American postal union. In 1911 a South American Postal Congress was held at Montevideo, and the commission urged the holding of a second congress, this time Pan American, for the purpose of organizing a permanent postal union at Montevideo. Such a body would act as an international clearing house for all postal matters, would draft postal conventions, and would probably bring about universal 2-cent postage in this hemisphere in a short time.

"The expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$9,813,085, notwithstanding the increase in the activities of the customs service and the added work incident to the enforcement of the seamen's act. This indicates an actual saving as compared with the previous year of \$117,176, a decrease from the expenses of conducting the service in 1914 of \$628,093, and in 1913 of \$1,118,349. This decrease in cost was made possible by improved methods and by the installation of modern devices of performing office work. The expenditures for the purchase of such improved devices in this year prevented a further reduction in operating cost.

"The total number of employees during the fiscal year has decreased from 7079 to 6881. The average compensation of the employees during the same period has increased \$26 per capita, from \$1311 to \$1337.

"During the last three years a vigorous campaign has been carried on against frauds on the revenue. Frauds running back many years have been uncovered, many of the guilty parties have been prosecuted and convicted and millions of dollars have been turned into the Treasury. The amount of revenue which the United States Government has lost, as revealed by the investigations conducted by the department during the past three years, makes transactions of the 'Whiskey Ring' look like petty larceny. Frauds amounting to more than \$50,000,000 have been uncovered, and \$22,509,576 has been recovered by the Government on account of such frauds and on account of back taxes that have been evaded. This is \$2,700,000 greater than the entire cost of the internal revenue service for these three years.

"May I respectfully say that as a result of my study of the public building question for the past three years and my experience gained in the administration of the laws relating to the designing, construction, and operation of public buildings through the supervising architect's office, I am convinced that the methods pursued by the Congress for the past 15 years of providing Federal buildings through so-called omnibus public-building bills have resulted in the construction of many public buildings in small towns and localities where they are not needed, and at a cost which is clearly unjustified by any actual requirements of the communities in which they are erected. The conclusion is irresistible that authorizations for public buildings in these small communities are too frequently dictated by local reasons and without regard to the best interests of the Government.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to enlist sufficient men to man properly the various cutters of the coast guard because of the low rates of pay in the coast guard as compared with the existing rate of pay in the merchant marine for like services. Since the coast guard must obtain its seamen in competition with the merchant marine it is earnestly recommended that the Congress either increase the present rates of pay in the coast guard or reenact section 2754 of the revised statutes, which latter action would enable the Secretary to increase the rates of pay of enlisted men to meet the wages paid in the merchant marine for like services. Action in this important matter is imperative.

"Aviation has now advanced to such a stage that air craft can be advantageously used to supplement the present equipment of the coast guard in saving life from shipwreck and searching for derelicts, and as the service must operate as a part of the navy during national emergencies the aviation equipment and personnel of the coast guard cannot fail to be of value as a military asset in any plan of national defense that may be adopted by

the navy. I therefore strongly recommend that ample funds be provided in the first deficiency appropriation bill that may be passed at this session of the Congress.

"The general fund of the Treasury was charged during the fiscal year 1916 with \$17,503,728.07 for Panama Canal account without the sale of bonds. Of this sum \$9,239,563.49 for construction work is reimbursable from proceeds of bonds when sold. The difference, \$8,264,264.58, for fortifications and miscellaneous accounts, is by law not to be so reimbursed. The total amount expended for the canal from the general fund to June 30, 1916, reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold, was \$228,711,200.17.

"On June 30, 1916, the balance in the Treasury of the United States (exclusive of credits to disbursing officers) was \$178,491,415.58, as against a balance (excluding credits to disbursing officers) on June 30, 1915, of \$104,170,105.78, showing an increase for the year of \$74,321,309.80. This was the largest balance in the Treasury at the close of any fiscal year since June 30, 1908. The ordinary revenues of the year were \$779,664,552.49, an increase of \$87,180,107.37 as compared with 1915. Internal revenue receipts for the year increased \$97,032,382.78, and customs receipts increased \$3,399,173.42. Miscellaneous receipts, including those from land sales, showed a decrease of \$13,251,448.83.

"The ordinary disbursements for the year were \$724,492,998.90, being \$5,610,592.90 less than for 1915. Disbursements on account of the Panama Canal for the year, amounting to \$17,503,728.07, were paid out of the general fund. The total amount of disbursements on this account for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1916, is \$81,517,712.05, all of which has been paid from the general fund, and none of which has been reimbursed by the issue of bonds. The total amount expended for the canal from the general fund to June 30, 1916, reimbursable from the proceeds of bonds not yet sold, is \$228,711,200.17.

"The estimate of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1918 shows that the existing laws will not provide sufficient revenues to take care of the unusual expenses of the Government due, for the most part, to the large expenditures required by the army and navy for preparedness, estimated for that year at \$367,194,000. I respectfully urge upon the attention of the Congress the necessity for passing such measures as will provide additional revenues to meet the situation.

"The income tax receipts from corporations aggregated \$56,972,720.88, as compared with \$39,144,581.71 collected during the fiscal year 1915. There was also collected \$20,937.10 on account of income tax on railroads in Alaska as compared with \$11,065.06 collected in 1915. During the month of July, 1916, \$3,740,858.06 was collected from corporations, nearly all of which was upon assessments made during the fiscal year just closed. This amount, while due and payable last fiscal year, will now, owing to date of its payment, be included with the collections for the fiscal year 1917. The income tax receipts from individuals aggregated \$67,943,594.63, or \$26,897,432.54 in excess of the amount collected during the preceding year. There was collected \$4,280,578.89 during July, 1916, which likewise practically represents and is included in assessments made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. The total expenditures of the internal revenue service during the fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$7,199,163.32. This does not include expenditures amounting to \$43,337.68, made from the appropriation 'Refunding internal revenue collections,' as such payments were in no sense an expense incident to the cost of collection. The cost of collecting \$1 of internal revenue was \$0.014.

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the total receipts from the personal income tax were \$67,943,594.63, an increase of \$26,897,432.54 over the preceding year. Of this increase \$1,878,777.84 represents the amount assessed upon reports of revenue agents. The increase is more than 65 per cent over the collections of the previous year. The total receipts from the corporation income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, excluding \$20,937.10 collected under the act of July 18, 1914, as income tax on railroads in Alaska (38 Stat., 517), were \$56,972,720.88, an increase of \$17,828,189.17. The amount of additional taxes assessed against corporations on the basis of revenue agents' reports was \$5,805,393.65. The total collections represent an increase of more than 45 per cent over the previous year. The total receipts of income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, exclusive of the income tax on railroads in Alaska, were \$124,916,315.51.

"The patrol of the Bering Sea and

North Pacific Ocean to enforce the provisions of law and the convention of 1911, entered into by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, for the protection of the fur seal, has been continued. No violations of the sealing treaty were discovered. The Bear made the usual cruise through the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean for the purpose of affording protection to the Government interests in distant parts of Alaska. As in former years, the Department of Justice requested the use of a cutter to transport the United States court to places in southwestern Alaska for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice. The McCulloch, being assigned to this duty, received on board at Valdez on July 9 the United States judge and the necessary court officials and proceeded to the various places indicated by the Department of Justice, returning to Valdez with the floating court Aug. 20, 1915. The Thetis made a special cruise to Bird, Laysan, Lisiansky, Ocean, and Midway Islands in January and February, 1916, to inspect the bird reservations on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. No evidences of poaching were found, and it is concluded that the previous cruises of cutters to those islands have had the effect of discouraging the further incursions of bird marauders.

"The amount of public moneys held by the bank depositaries on June 30, 1916, including the public funds to the credit of the Treasurer's general account, United States disbursing officers, and money in transit was \$178,536,175.57, an increase of \$85,205,448.68 since June 30, 1915.

## SECRETARY LANE ANNOUNCES MANY CHANGES IN STAFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Probationary appointments, temporary appointments, extensions, promotions and resignations approved by the Secretary of the Interior Department are as follows, says the Post:

Probationary Appointments.—General Land Office, Christian S. Dietz, New York, mineral examiner, \$1320. Patent Office, Henry D. Billings, D. C., messenger boy, \$420. Geological Survey, A. Reed Townner, New York, under clerk, \$900.

Temporary appointments authorized by Civil Service Commission.—Geological Survey, George C. Bittorf, Maryland, lithographic map engraver, \$65 per month. Bureau of Mines, Charles S. Davis, Pennsylvania, junior fuel engineer, \$1200.

Extension of temporary appointment authorized by Civil Service Commission.—General Land Office, Otto F. Bendig, District of Columbia, packer, \$720. Reinstatement.—Patent Office, Newton London, Pennsylvania, assistant messenger, \$720.

Promotions, Land Office.—Thomas J. Tydings, Missouri, clerk, \$1200 to \$1400; James Y. Hamilton, Colorado, clerk, \$1200 to \$1400; Francis H. Jenkins, Virginia, clerk, \$1000 to \$1200; Louis E. Hoffman, New York, copyist, \$900 to clerk, \$1000. Bureau of Mines.—Olivier C. Ralston, Colorado, assistant metallurgist, \$1800 to metallurgist \$2400; William H. Plank, Pennsylvania, junior mining engineer, \$1800 to assistant mining engineer, \$1800; Jacob Barah, Pennsylvania, junior explosive chemist, \$1380 to assistant explosive chemist, \$1500; George F. Hutchinson, New York, junior explosive chemist, \$1200 to \$1380; Miss Sarah M. Benson, Wisconsin, under clerk, \$900 to \$960; George S. Crumbaugh, Virginia, under clerk, \$840 to \$900.

Resignations.—General Land Office, Mrs. Emma L. Young, Florida, clerk at \$1400. Patent Office, Hayner H. Gordon, Ohio, third assistant examiner at \$1800; Joseph K. Schofield, Massachusetts, third assistant examiner at \$1800; Clarence L. Berry, Arkansas, laborer (classified), at \$5.40; Walter F. Boswell, Maryland, messenger boy at \$480. Bureau of Mines, Howard H. Barker, Colorado, junior chemist in radio-activity at \$1380.

## SHORTER ANNAPOLIS COURSE IS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction of the course at Annapolis from four years to three and graduation of the first and second classes there in February and June, respectively, of the coming year to meet the shortage of naval officers has been recommended to the House Naval Committee by Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of Navigation. Admiral Palmer said 96,000 enlisted men would be needed for the ships in 1921, and he advocated strenuous measures to get them.

## James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

On Sale Thursday and Friday

## "McCREERY" SILKS

Famous Over Half a Century

SPECIAL OFFERING OF 5,000 YARDS

White Japanese Washable Habutai .....yard, 68c  
White Japanese Washable Satin .....yard, 1.15

## Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns

Specially Priced 27.75

A new group of smartly designed gowns for Afternoon wear. Also Evening frocks of Gros de Londres, some very effective models with opalescent trimming, are exceptional values at this price.

## 250 MISSES' SUITS To Close Out

Distinctive and smartly tailored Suits of Gabardine, Broadcloth, Wool Velour or Velour Checks, plain or fur trimmed, taken from regular stock and decidedly reduced for immediate clearance.

Misses' Suits, formerly 26.50 to 32.50, 16.75  
Misses' Suits, formerly 35.00 to 37.50, 24.50  
Misses' Suits, formerly 39.50 to 52.50, 29.50

## Annual Holiday Sale

## Women's Silk Hosiery

Unusual Values in Superior Qualities

Silk Hosiery of superior quality, in plain weaves. Black, White and the staple shades. 1.35  
Richelieu ribbed Silk Hosiery; also Silk Hosiery with open-work insteps, in a large variety of colors. 1.35  
Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox. Black or White. 1.35  
Fine gauge Silk Hosiery of exceptional quality. Black, White and colors. 1.95  
Silk Hosiery of superior quality with hand-embroidered insteps and clox. Black or White. 1.95  
Silk Hosiery with three-strand hand-embroidered clox. Black or White. 2.50  
Silk Hosiery in plain weaves. Black, White and the leading shades; also outsizes in Black or White. 1.00

## MONUMENTS MARK OLD OREGON TRAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
TACOMA, Wash.—Markers in the shape of small concrete monuments

are being placed along the old Oregon trail, now the Pacific Highway, from Vancouver, Wash., north through Olympia. The trail was the first road north from the Columbia River towards Puget Sound, and was cut by the Hudson Bay Company in 1833, as a trading route.



## The Military Idea in Overcoats

It is natural that the European War, the greatest in history, should influence Men's Fashions. It has introduced the spruce Military or Semi-Military Overcoat, patterned after the field overcoats of army officers over-seas.

I show a big and authentic range of these Overcoats from Stein-Bloch—very smart and affording the maximum of wear and warmth.

\$20 buys an Overcoat that any man will be proud of. \$75 buys the limit of luxury.

JOHN DAVID  
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
NEW YORK

SHOE CRAFT  
New York

Fitting the Narrow Foot

The "SHOE CRAFT" Shop specializes in fitting smart footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes including 7 1/2, 8, 9 1/2 and 9.

ARIMIS \$12.

In Black, Brown, Oxfords, etc. Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Free Post-Prepaid. Send for catalog. 100, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

Charming Christmas Gifts

These dainty little pieces of solid mahogany are among the nearest and dearest to a woman's heart of all the lovely furniture conceptions that have found expression for adornment and utility they are delighted.

There's someone on your list whom such a gift thought exactly fits, and we will deliver charge prepaid to any address in the middle or eastern states. Simply enclose your card with P.O. Money Order or a clipping of article desired giving shipping directions.

A.C. FINE CO.  
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND  
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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Admiral Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford**, recently raised to the peerage as Lord Beresford, has been sometimes a sailor and sometimes a politician. The second son of the Rev. John, the fourth Marquess of Waterford, he entered the British navy as a cadet on the Britannia, and became a commander in 1875. In 1874, however, he had become Conservative member of Parliament for Waterford, and he retained the seat until 1880. In 1882 he became a captain, and from 1885 to 1889 he was back in Parliament as member for the east division of Marylebone. In this period he was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, resigning in 1888, on the question of the strength of the fleet. The incident which first brought him prominently before the public occurred in 1882, when he commanded the Condor in the bombardment of Alexandria, receiving the medal with clasp, bronze star, and third class Medjidieh, and being specially mentioned in dispatches for gallantry. Lord Beresford landed at Alexandria after the bombardment and organized a regular police system. He was with the Nile expedition, 1884-5, and commanded naval brigades at the battle of Abu Kira, Abu Kru and Metemeh, when he was mentioned for gallantry. He was in command of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party in "Safra," when the boiler was repaired under fire, and was specially mentioned in dispatches for gallantry, and also in the speeches in both Houses of Parliament, in the vote of thanks for operations in the Sudan. He was in command of the steam reserve at Chatham, 1893-6, back in Parliament from 1897 to 1900, rear admiral in the Mediterranean, 1900-2, member for Woolwich in 1902, and commanded the Channel squadron from 1903 to 1905, becoming admiral in the following year. He held the important post of commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet from 1905 to 1907, and of the Channel fleet from 1907 to 1909. In 1911 he retired, but in 1910 he had been returned as Unionist member of Parliament for Portsmouth. He has written a number of books and many articles, and has delivered innumerable speeches on his special subjects.

**Arthur Sidney Burleson**, Postmaster-General of the United States, who has beard his critics in their den and gone to the annual meeting of the National Civic Service Reform League, held in New Haven, Conn., to meet the charges which its officials have brought against him, is a Texan, and one of Mr. Bryan's intimate friends and loyal lieutenants. A graduate of the University of Texas, a lawyer by profession, he came to congressional lawmaking duties in 1899 with an excellent record as general adviser and as judge. From 1899 to 1913 he sat in the House of Representatives from Texas districts. Then he was invited by President Wilson to join the Cabinet and was assigned the postal service to supervise.

**William Lawrence**, who announces that, under his direction and leadership, \$3,500,000 of a \$5,000,000 pension fund for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been pledged, is the bishop of that sect in the eastern half of Massachusetts. A native Bostonian, with eminent attainments, among whom were some of the leaders in the industrial development of New England in the Nineteenth Century, he has shown unusual ability as an administrator, conservator of the property of the churches, and censor of methods of finance. Consequently when this largest project of its kind ever attempted in the United States began to take form he was called in, and for the time being was relieved of his regular duties. Prior to following Phillips Brooks in the episcopate, Bishop Lawrence was first a professor in and then dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., which always has had broad-church leanings. Bishop Lawrence is a trustee of Wellesley College and a fellow of the corporation of Harvard University.

**Robert Ernest Vinson**, newly inaugurated president of the University of Texas, at Austin, is a Presbyterian clergyman of eminence in the South. A native of South Carolina, he went in his youth to Texas and studied at Austin College, graduating in 1896. Deciding upon the ministry as a calling, he went north to Virginia and entered Union Theological Seminary. Later he went to the University of Chicago for special work, but this followed his first pastorate at Charleston, W. Va. Then he moved to Austin, and joined the faculty of the Presbyterian Divinity School there situated, becoming its president in 1908. In 1909 he was given supervision of the denomination's educational institutions throughout the State, and has made his mark as an administrator. He is now called into the service of the larger circle of the State.

## CHARLES HUMBERT DEMANDS BIG GUNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France—Charles Humbert sees in recent events in Rumania still another proof of what he is never tired of proclaiming: the necessity for more guns and more munitions. Is it to be supposed that the reverses suffered by the splendid armies of Rumania were altogether due to the military genius of von Mackensen and of von Falkenhayn? he asks. No, it was von Mackensen's big guns which destroyed, at a point several kilometers behind the Rumanian front, the railway line which connected the Rumanian army with its base. It was these powerful guns, produced unreluctantly by the Kaiser's works, which silenced the Rumanian field artillery, broke their lines, interrupted their communications and obliged them to retreat. It was a success gained by Krupp, whose

industrial army is being daily increased. Could anything more unmistakable be needed in the way of a lesson? Shall we continue to rely on numbers, obstinately refusing to consider by far the most important factor—modern guns? There is no doubt that men are wanted, that moral qualities are a supreme factor, and that modern warfare demands of the soldier the highest moral virtues, and a heroism even greater than was called for in former days. But men without material can do nothing. In spite of their valor, the 900,000 Rumanian soldiers, with insufficient artillery, are not equal to the support which 2000 big guns would be to the Allied cause. Have we at last realized that war is an industry, and that the one important point is not the number of hands employed but the effectiveness of the machinery? Victory, let it once more be said, depends on the munition factories.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Notwithstanding submarine activity England's overseas trade continues to expand. For the month of October the total exports amounted to £44,715,248, which represents an increase of just under 40 per cent, as compared with the total for the same month of 1915, and is very nearly up to the prewar figure for October, 1913. Imports aggregated £81,135,376 for the month, which is a gain of 19.64 per cent; as compared with the same period a year ago, and is no less than £9,405,000 ahead of the prewar month of October, 1913.

Analyzing the imports it is found that foodstuffs at £37,244,589 contribute £6,299,855 to the total increase, while among the raw materials cotton is the chief contributor with an advance of £3,154,410, and oil seeds is the next largest with a gain of £1,603,172, and wool shows a rise of £893,928. Among the manufactured articles the gains and losses very nearly offset each other, the total increase only amounting to £118,998. Other metal manufactures are up £359,606, whereas cotton and silk fabrics have dropped nearly half a million between them. Chemicals register an advance of £626,911 and boots are also £587,801 higher. Carriages and motors are £546,221 lower. Among the exports foodstuffs have increased £668,281, and under the heading of raw materials coal is well to the front with a rise of £1,460,321; wool is £215,239 down. Among the manufactured articles there is a gain under every heading with the exception of new ships, where there is a drop of £41,714. The following are the chief gains among the manufactured articles: Cotton goods £3,016,548, woolen goods £1,529,671, chemicals £956,858, apparel £776,875, iron, steel and other metals manufactures £657,091.

The gains, in some cases, are very naturally partially accounted for by the rise in prices; for instance the imported foodstuffs have certainly expanded in the bulk imported, but hardly to the extent which their sterling value indicated, and among the raw materials imported the rise in the prices of cotton, wool, leather, and petroleum probably represents the major portion of the increase. The volume of coal exported is actually less than for October, 1915, but the value shows a substantial increment.

## NAMES OF BORDEN AND KITCHENER USED

TORONTO, Ont.—The Geographic Board of Canada, says an Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire, has renamed what has been known as Carleton Point on the east end of Prince Edward Island on the Straits of Northumberland. It is hereafter to be Borden Point, after Sir Robert Borden. The port and car ferry terminal will be known as Port Borden. The name of Kitchener has been given to a mountain in Jasper Park at the headwaters of the Sunwapta River. This peak was formerly known as Douglas.

## QUEENS UNIVERSITY PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. KINGSTON, Ont.—The Very Reverend Daniel Gordon has resigned as principal in Queens University, but is acting until a successor has been appointed. The senate of the University has placed in Grant Hall a life-size portrait of him in his academic robes by E. Wyly Grier, of Toronto, Can.

## COMPULSORY SAVING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany—The order of April, 1915, which introduced compulsory saving in Berlin, has proved of great value. At first youths were allowed to retain from their wages the sum of 18 marks, but this sum was raised to 21 marks, and a third of the surplus, the remainder being deposited for them in a savings bank by their employers. Many accounts show 1000 marks to their credit. Under the compulsion scheme there have been opened in Berlin savings banks 33,345 accounts, which represent 1,155,487 marks.

## NEW ARMY REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MUNICH, Germany—It is announced that, in accordance with an arrangement made with the Prussian War Office, the Bavarian War Office has ordered the military authorities no longer to employ at the front the last remaining sons of families which have already lost several members in the fighting.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The public library to be erected in Cleveland, O., will be the fourth and final structure in what is known as the Cleveland Group Plan of public buildings. The other structures are the Federal Building, County Court House and City Hall. Librarian William H. Brett, who has held this position for 32 years, says that Cleveland is to have in this \$1,800,000 library a remarkably complete institution. The building is to differ from most of the leading libraries of the country, he says, in its absence of a permanently located stack. Instead of massing the volumes in a fixed spot, they will be distributed through the building in such a way that the books of any department may be stored together and adjacent to the readers' space in that department. This will enable users of the library to find desired books much more quickly than was possible under the former system. There will be as few fixed partitions as possible and the physical arrangement of the reading rooms will be made extremely flexible. The plan of the library calls for general and special reference and reading rooms on the first floor; a periodical reading room, technical and special libraries, and a large exhibition room on the second floor; a music library and administration offices on the third floor; a large newspaper reading room, reserve book storage and work rooms in the basement. The Cleveland Public Library, which now contains some 500,000 volumes in its main building and 27 branches, is believed to have the highest per capita circulation of any library in the United States. The new building will provide space for 2,000,000 volumes.

Having received a moving picture machine as a gift the public library in Youngstown, O., plans to show films Saturday afternoons to the children and Saturday evenings to adults. The pictures already secured include "David Copperfield," "Alice in Wonderland," "Ramona," "Treasure Island," "Les Miserables" and some of Shakespeare's plays.

The officers of the American Library Association for 1916-17 are as follows: President, Walter L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; first vice-president, Harrison W. Carter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; second vice-president, George H. Locke, Toronto, Ont., Canada; secretary, George B. Utley, Chicago; treasurer, Carl B. Roden, Chicago. The executive board consists of the president, vice-presidents and the following: Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Judson T. Jennings, Seattle, Wash.; Matthew S. Dudgeon, Madison, Wis.; Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.

At the public library in Haverhill, Mass., any book except a work of fiction that has been in circulation less than eight weeks may be reserved on the payment of 1 cent for a postal notice, which is mailed as soon as the book becomes available.

Horton, Kan., is to have a free public library. The movement to get it established is in the hands of various women's organizations, and the city commissioners have granted the use of a room in City Hall. Here 20 current magazines and newspapers are on file.

The uniform sign which has been adopted by the county free libraries of California is said to have the enthusiastic approval of every one. It is 17 inches by 12 inches and shows against an orange background a circular design in white and black with the words, "County Free Library, California," grouped around five well-filled book shelves. According to an item in California news notes, the need for such a uniform sign has been felt from the beginning of the county free library, because of its rapid growth, covering more and more counties and covering more and more completely the counties that have put it into operation. Branches spring up wherever a location can be found. It may be in a barber shop, a store, factory, school or home. Later, as there is time to raise funds, the bungalow library building, or buildings with reading rooms and recreation halls are built, and the library branch is moved into these more suitable quarters.

## M. CAMBON AND ENGLISH GENEROSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—At the French embassy lately a check for £100,381, the sum raised by the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield's appeal on France's Day (July 14) for French wounded, was handed to the French ambassador by Sir Charles himself, before a distinguished audience. The fund will be administered by the London committee of the French Red Cross, of which M. Paul Cambon is president.

The Lord Mayor, in making the presentation, said he was there as the representative not only of the City of London, but of the whole of the cities, boroughs and communities of the United Kingdom and some of those overseas, to hand over to His Excellency the substantial amount raised on "France's Day" in aid of the London committee of the French Red Cross Society. This was the second year of the collection, and this year's contributions, in spite of the many calls and claims which the war had entailed upon every one, were highly representative of that deep well of sympathy which they throughout the Empire possessed for their great and gallant allies with whom they had been fighting shoulder to shoulder ever since this cruel and detestable war was suddenly thrust upon them. Referring to Verdun, he said, whatever else had happened or might hereafter arise during the war, nothing could dim or attenuate in the slightest degree the glory of the French defense of that

fair city. It was today a source of immeasurable pride and satisfaction that after a continuous siege lasting 10 months, and costing many hundreds of thousands of lives, the enemy had sustained a bitter defeat in an enterprise upon which he had staked his all. M. Paul Cambon, in reply said, the generosity of England was no new thing to him. Even before the war he often had occasion to appeal to it, and every time he found that England, and more particularly the City of London, was most favorably disposed toward their charities. Alliances were made by politics; they were the business of diplomatists like themselves. Alliances were cemented by war, in every kind of sacrifice. But the true union of hearts was only accomplished by charity, and when this war came to an end the union of their two countries, founded on charity, on the remembrance of British generosity, would be truly fruitful and lasting.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Title Registration**  
RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—With the promulgation by the Supreme Court of the rules and forms for the operation of the Torrens land title system, the citizens of 42 counties and five cities in Virginia are now free to exercise their option to register their lands. The practical effect of the system will be to do away with the absurd and expensive duplication of work in the searching of titles, every time a piece of property changes hands or whenever an owner wishes to secure a loan or to transfer his loan to a new borrower. The new system will be found of especial timeliness in connection with the new Rural Credits Act. The certificates issued under the authority of the State will be promptly accepted as evidence of title, making for promptness in the negotiations of the loans under the new loan law. We trust the time may soon come when the whole State will come under the provisions of the new law.

**Farmers and State Railways**  
TORONTO NEWS—It is declared that Western farmers will not submit to any solution of the railway problem that stops short of nationalization. This may be true, but unfortunately the evidence is not conclusive. When the Grand Trunk Pacific project was imposed upon the country Liberal Ministers at meeting after meeting told Western farmers that if they wanted nationalization of railways they should not vote for the Laurier Government. Notwithstanding this resolute opposition to State railways, a large majority of the grain-growing constituencies returned Liberal candidates. It cannot be said that they voted against protection, rather than against State railways, for protection was hardly an issue in the contest. For 15 or 20 years there has been continuous discussion of railway nationalization in Canada, but we are still without much evidence that the people are in favor of public as against private ownership of railways. In our judgment there never was much to be said in favor of the policy of building private railways at public expense. Sooner or later no doubt this will be the common feeling of the Canadian people. But the chances are that the battle for railway nationalization has only begun.

**Citizenship Tests**  
PEORIA (Ill.) STAR—Judge Landis, on the Federal bench in Chicago, is quoted as saying that if the United States is to maintain inviolate its traditions and institutions as a free government it must require of applicants for citizenship at least a reasonable conception of the spirit of our institutions and a willingness to absorb them and abide by them. This is the most sensible declaration on this subject that we have seen. The Government of the United States is now paying for the laxity of past years in its immigration laws and the manner in which they have been administered. It cannot be denied that the influx of vast numbers of ignorant immigrants has had its effect upon our institutions. Many of these people come to this country imbued with ideas wholly at variance with a republican form of government. Judge Landis' idea, therefore, that greater restrictions be placed around the admission of these people to a full participation in suffrage, is worthy the consideration of all thoughtful men. This vote played no small part in the recent election.

## DOMINION-WIDE PROHIBITION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—Another effort will be made at the next session of the Federal Parliament to have dominion-wide prohibition enacted. By July, all Canada will be under prohibitory law except Quebec, and a referendum in this province is quite possible. The Social Service Congress of Saskatchewan recently passed the following resolution: "That we regard it as the most immediate duty of the Dominion Government to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Patriotism demands victorious action against the foe within as well as against the foe without."

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Diamond rings from several hundred to several thousand dollars.

Gold vanity boxes around one hundred and fifty dollars.

Gentlemen's watches in white gold, for full dress, at a hundred dollars.

Full dress sets around twenty-five or fifty dollars.

Sterling silver (or with china) sherbet sets and bouillon sets between thirty and ninety dollars.

Enameled novelties for the dressing table from less than twenty to a hundred dollars each—a complete set of seventeen pieces in white and gold enamel makes up for seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Antique English silver card trays from fifty-five to several hundred dollars.

Picture frames of sterling silver from a few dollars to twenty-five.

Fourteen-karat gold jewelry in wide variety of givable articles, including finger rings, between ten and fifty dollars.

Field glasses and barometers of approved scientific manufacture between twenty and seventy dollars.

These prices are not precise. They are intended merely to indicate special grades which can be bought to unusual advantage in the WANAMAKER JEWELRY STORE.

There are costlier gifts, of course, and many that cost very much less, but the groups noted are specialized to an economic degree.

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## AMERICANS PURCHASE CANADA PULP MILL

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—One of the largest deals ever made in Canadian pulp plants was consummated when the Bryant Paper Company of Kalamazoo and the Oxford Paper Company of Rumford Falls, Me., closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of the Edward Hartington Pulp & Paper Company of St. John, N. B. The consideration was \$3,000,000 and culminated negotiations pending for more than three months. A total of 372,000 acres of land was involved. The new company was organized as the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company and offices will be maintained in New York City. Improvements on the mill property, costing \$250,000, will be made immediately, insuring a capacity of 120 tons daily of sulphate pulp. The officers are P. J. Chisholm, president; L. M. Bickford, vice-president; F. E. Tufts, treasurer; L. H. Drummond, secretary, all of Brunswick. F. P. Milham and W. B. Milham of Kalamazoo are heavy stockholders and directors.



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## PRINCETON TO OPEN SEASON WITH CORNELL

Orange and Black Has Five Basketball Teams Practicing for Intercollegiate Championship Series Which Starts Dec. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's basketball team will open its league season on Dec. 16, when it faces Cornell at Ithaca. Prospects for a good season are fairly bright, and if Coach F. W. Luehring can succeed in developing one or two new players of equal ability with the veterans, remaining from last year's team, a championship aggregation should be the result.

The biggest gap to fill, of course, will be that left vacant by the graduation of Capt. J. B. McGuire '16, at center. McGuire was the best in the league last season, and was considered by some experts to be one of the best centers the East has ever seen. It was largely his wonderful playing that gave Princeton a tie with Pennsylvania for first place at the end of the regular season last winter. R. B. Butterworth '16 will also be missed. But none of these played in every game, as did McGuire, and competent substitutes were on hand for them.

Capt. Cyril Haas '17 has played every position on the team. It is not yet known whether he will be used at guard or forward this season. He is naturally a guard, and can do the best work in this position, but owing to the team's weakness in forwards, and also to the fact that he is a very good shot, he will in all probability be shifted to the forward line. Haas is also valuable as a foul shooter. He seldom misses a thrown goal from foul. The year because of football, but he has now entirely caught up with the rest of the squad.

Of the other members and substitutes of last year's team, D. M. Paulson '17 is the best. He is small, but has a lot of agility and a remarkable shooting ability. W. B. Rahill '17 and P. W. Foster '17, both guards, are also on hand, so that a good nucleus is left upon which to work.

It is almost impossible to speculate as to the personnel of the team at this early time. H. G. W. Parnell '19, B. F. Fitts '18, W. A. Eddy '17 and C. W. McGraw '18, the football player, are all likely men.

There have been five teams practicing daily so far, and the squad will probably be further increased from time to time.

## DATES GIVEN FOR COMING EVENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The complete schedule of racquet and court tennis fixtures as announced Tuesday shows that New York has been left out of the court tennis championship in both singles and doubles. The singles ago but now both events have been transferred to Boston. The racquet championship in both singles and doubles, however, comes to New York. A year ago Boston held these events. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 13—Inter-city matches, racquets and court tennis, New York, at Philadelphia; 20—Inter-city matches, racquets and court tennis, Philadelphia, at New York; 23—National championship, racquets and doubles, New York.

Feb. 11—12—National squash racquets singles and inter-city matches, Boston and New York, at Philadelphia; 19—24—National racquets singles championship, New York.

April 3—7—National court tennis championship, singles, Boston; 9—14—National court tennis championship, doubles, Boston.

## HARVARD CLASS GAMES PLAYED

The first two games of the Harvard interclass football championship series were staged in the Stadium Tuesday afternoon. The seniors were defeated by the freshmen, and the sophomores games resulted in 6-0 scores. Both final games will be played this afternoon between the freshmen and juniors.

All varsity, freshman and scrub players are barred from the class games. In Tuesday's games substitutions were frequent since most of the players were not in condition for the hard playing.

## HOLLENBACH TO COACH NEXT YEAR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Despite an unfortunate season, Syracuse University has no intention of cancelling the coaching contract of W. M. Hollenbach, which has another year to run. Each of the 17 members of the athletic board believes that Hollenbach is a capable coach and will produce results in 1917.

Coach Hollenbach expects to secure some excellent material from the freshmen squad of this year, and many of this year's freshmen will secure places on the varsity next fall. M. F. Horr will act as assistant coach again next fall, and Coach Hollenbach may secure some backfield player from another university to assist him in coaching the backs next season.

## THREE GAMES IN METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS

Princeton - Squash Club Defeats Heights Casino - Yale Wins From Crescent A. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three matches in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis team championship series of 1916-1917 were played Tuesday afternoon, one of them being in Class A and the other two in Class B. In the Class A Squash Club team defeated Heights Casino 1 to 1, and in the Class B matches, the Yale Club defeated the Crescent A. C. 3 matches to 2, while the Columbia Club defeated the Princeton Club 5 matches to 0.

Long rallies and hard-fought matches featured the victory of the combined Princeton-Squash Club's Class A series on the Heights Casino in a court. O. S. Eldridge prevented a complete shut-out for Casino by easily winning from Van Gerbig, the Squash Club president, by a score of 15-3, 15-8. All five Princeton members were victorious.

The Yale Club was hard pressed to win from the Crescent Athletic Club in a series of the Class B tournament on the Yale courts. Three matches went into extra games, with Livingston Platt and Lawrence Bradford, both of Yale, and F. Torrence of the Crescent combination, victors.

The Princeton Club team was shut out in the five matches played with the Columbia Club on the former's courts in the Class B championship.

## PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. HEIGHTS CASINO

C. M. Bull Jr., Princeton-Squash, defeated J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 15-3, 15-16.

H. Vanderpool, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. E. T. Ricks, Heights Casino, 11-15, 15-11, 15-8.

A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 3-15, 15-9, 15-15.

J. Taylor, Princeton-Squash, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-8.

Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 15-2, 15-6.

O. S. Eldridge, Heights Casino, defeated B. Van Gerbig, Princeton-Squash, 15-3, 15-8.

K. C. Stern, Princeton-Squash, defeated T. H. Beardley, Heights Casino, 15-6, 15-15.

YALE VS. CRESCENT A. C.

Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated W. G. E. Pope, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-14, 15-13, 15-15.

J. F. Dolg, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated N. F. Sullivan, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-11, 15-17.

Defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-17.

H. E. Hudson, Yale Club, defeated A. Baxter, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12, 15-12.

L. Bradford, Yale Club, defeated H. Rowe, Crescent Athletic Club, 9-15, 15-13, 15-15.

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON

A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated R. M. Forsythe, Princeton, 15-3, 17-15.

R. L. Streblich, Columbia, defeated R. Monks, Princeton, 15-14, 15-16.

H. Kellogg, Columbia, defeated G. Graham, Princeton, 15-3, 15-14.

Dr. Worcester, Columbia, defeated E. Ellsworth, Princeton, 15-15, 15-9, 15-12.

J. P. Carter, Columbia, defeated A. D. Mitterdorf, Princeton, 15-8, 7-15, 15-13.

## BROWN PLAYERS GET SOUVENIRS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of this year's varsity football team at Brown University are today wearing splendid work on the gridiron this fall. The souvenirs were presented to the players at a dinner given at Elks' Home Tuesday evening.

About 500 attended the dinner, Gov. Beekman of Rhode Island and Mayor Gainer of Providence being among the invited guests. Every member of the varsity, second and third-string elevens was present.

## TRINITY NAMES BASEBALL DATES

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Trinity varsity baseball schedule, announced Tuesday, includes games with neither Williams, Wesleyan nor New York University.

The schedule follows:

April 20—Hamilton; 21—Massachusetts Middlebury.

May 2—Brown, at Providence; 5—Amherst; 12—Springfield Training School; 12—Worcester Tech; 16—Holy Cross; 17—Seton Hall; 19—Rutgers, at C. C. 26—Union.

June 2—Boston College, at Boston; 9—Rhode Island A. C.; 16—Lehigh.

## PICKUPS

It isn't every year that three triple championship seasons, as was the case in 1916.

The Western Association is to have a player limit of 14 next summer and the players will be required to pay their fares when reporting to the clubs.

With his long experience as a major league player and a trial as manager of a Southern league club George Moriarty should make good as an American league umpire.

## UMPIRES TO MEET DEC. 10

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Association of Professional Umpires will meet here Dec. 10, it was announced Tuesday, to discuss measures for the betterment of conditions among umpires in the minor leagues. The umpire president contends that a minor league of six umpires retains the services of two for part of a season when they are released.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS

FIRST BASEMEN				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Mullen, New York	17	185	1	0
Gallagher, Boston	48	262	1	1,000
Pipp, New York	145	1547	23	1
McInnis, Philadelphia	148	1513	29	1
Heilmann, Detroit	140	1406	99	1
Borton, St. Louis	90	1406	96	12
Hobbs, Boston	22	205	17	3
Judge, Washington	22	225	67	2
Sisler, St. Louis	126	935	69	14
Burns, Detroit	103	816	64	22
Williams, Washington	140	1355	86	24
Ness, Chicago	31	269	31	15
Gharrett, Washington	12	655	31	15
Fournier, Chicago	85	855	49	3

SECOND BASEMEN				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, Cleveland	42	77	135	4
E. W. Collins, Chicago	155	346	415	13
Lajoie, Philadelphia	94	200	282	15
Howard, Cleveland	254	325	16	974
Fratt, St. Louis	65	108	10	974
Young, Detroit	158	438	219	10
McNally, Boston	146	352	417	22
Post, Washington	72	49	84	966
Turner, Boston	126	126	67	15
Wambsgans, Cleveland	39	56	218	14
Morgan, Washington	24	39	76	6
McDermott, New York	122	133	222	16
Grover, Philadelphia	20	40	341	27
Mullen, New York	20	45	38	4
Chapman, Cleveland	29	37	43	6
Lowry, Philadelphia	29	37	43	6

THIRD BASEMEN				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Boone, New York	25	21	46	2
Vitt, Detroit	22	26	46	2
Turner, Detroit	157	208	385	22
Shanks, Washington	77	87	173	22
Adner, Boston	31	62	97	6
Leonard, Cleveland-Washington	147	147	49	4
McMullen, Cleveland-Washington	39	54	278	21
Weaver, Chicago	85	74	115	10
Baker, New York	106	194	193	20
Austin, St. Louis	124	128	210	22
Baumann, New York	26	38	33	26
Post, Washington	28	104	143	19
Evans, Cleveland	108	143	230	42
Wick, Philadelphia	30	36	51	12
McElwee, Philadelphia	30	36	51	12

SHORTSTOPS				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Scott, Boston	121	217	339	19
McBride, Washington	139	282	438	32
Bush, Detroit	145	278	435	32
Weaver, Chicago	106	142	192	16
Lavan, St. Louis	142	142	386	32
Peckinpaugh, New York	60	115	192	43
Terry, Chicago	142	142	243	21
Chapman, Cleveland	106	106	208	325
Janvrin, Boston	59	110	122	20
Witt, Philadelphia	142	229	423	78

OUTFIELDERS				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Henrikson, Boston	31	46	0	0
Hartzell, New York	37	43	0	0
Liebold, Chicago	28	37	1	0
King, Philadelphia	24	31	1	0
Hendryx, New York	22	24	1	0
Shanks, Washington	22	24	1	0
Faeh, Chicago	88	148	1	0
Maize, New York	141	203	19	3
Strunk, Philadelphia	25	48	19	7
Crawford, Detroit	79	291	20	1
Smith, Cleveland	102	152	25	2
Jackson, Cleveland-Washington	102	152	25	2
Magee, New York	128	280	17	4
Gilhooley, Cleveland	128	280	17	4
Lewis, Boston	151	359	17	8
Miller, New York	57	92	15	10
Myer, Chicago	152	306	16	3
Voach, Detroit	24	84	9	3
Hooper, Boston	150	342	19	12
Schlag, Philadelphia	151	266	19	10
C. Milan, Cleveland	61	122	11	10
Graney, Washington	149	372	10	16
John Collins, Chicago	154	372	10	16
Walker, Boston	128	238	20	11
Baumann, Washington	48	110	12	13
Rice, Washington	28	45	4	5
Roth, Cleveland	112	168	20	9
Heilmann, Detroit	143	326	18	17
Shotton, St. Louis	109	357	25	6
High, New York	109	357	25	6
Walsh, Philadelphia	125	216	14	12
Oldring, Philadelphia	119	176	12	14
Jamieson, Washington	83	130	7	11
Tobin, St. Louis	41	59	4	6

CATCHERS				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Carrigan, Boston	27	122	27	0
Gharrett, Washington	16	58	12	0
Lapp, Chicago	23	131	39	1
Shank, Chicago	124	653	10	2
Nunamaker, New York	19	68	166	10
Haley, Philadelphia	79	353	102	1
Henry, Cleveland	25	154	65	8
Thornas, Boston	116	538	24	2
Severid, St. Louis	90	321	188	13
Baker, Detroit	59	313	99	8
O'Neill, Cleveland	65	346	23	6
Stanage, Detroit	128	540	164	12
Hartley, St. Louis	75	387	108	15
Piclinch, Boston	68	188	98	12
Meyer, Philadelphia	37	179	79	8
Alexander, New York	27	217	79	8
Almshut, Washington	46	207	43	6
McKee, Detroit	26	76	30	11
Agnew, Boston	26	110	47	8
Schlag, Philadelphia	36	136	67	14

PITCHERS				
Player	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Williams, Chicago	43	9	37	0
Rock, St. Louis	38	4	38	0
Gregg, Boston	21	5	19	0
Wyckoff, Philadelphia-Boston	44	10	72	1
Coveleskie, Cleveland-Boston	34	16	72	1
Scott, Chicago	32	157	4	1
Kieper, Cleveland	56	12	36	1
Ruth, Boston	44	24	71	2
Cumbe, Cleveland	29	10	58	3
Cullip, New York	63	12	24	2
Shawkey, New York	37	6	79	3
Cunningham, Detroit	35	6	79	3
Boiland, Detroit	47	9	106	2
Gallia, Washington	44	16	65	3
Myers, Philadelphia	49	9	22	2
Coveleskie, Detroit	44	16	65	3
Caldwell, New York	44	16	65	3
Mays, Boston	44	16	65	3
Hampton, St. Louis-Detroit	38	18	117	6
Dubuc, Detroit	28	3	90	5
Bush, Philadelphia	4	7	73	4
Busher, New York	31	6	94	6
Moog, Boston	31	15	81	3
Boehling, Washington	30	7	49	4
Russell, New York	35	4	77	5
Bagby, Cleveland	48	24	83	3
Gould, Cleveland	59	2	29	5
Deuss, Detroit	50	17	72	5
Faber, Chicago	35	6	65	6
Love, New York	20	3	71	6
Sheehan, Philadelphia	41	10	14	1
Harper, Washington	38	10	72	1
Benz, Chicago	46	2	32	3
Wellman, St. Louis	28	5	46	4
Cioetto, Chicago	28	2	32	3
Wolfgang, Chicago	28	2	32	3
Mitchell, Cleveland-Detroit	28	2	32	3
Beche, Cleveland	28	2	32	3
James, Detroit	28	2	32	3
Morton, Cleveland	28	2	32	3
Shaw, Washington	28	2	32	3
Shore, St. Louis	28	2	32	3
Ayres, Washington	28	2	32	3
Dumont, Washington	28	2	32	3
Lambeth, Cleveland	28	2	32	3
Nabors, Philadelphia	28	2	32	3

## BOSTON RED SOX BEST FIELDERS IN THE AMERICAN

Official Figures Issued Today Show That World's Baseball Champions Led Other Teams for the Season of 1916

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston was the leading fielding team in the American league championship series of 1916, according to official figures issued here this morning. The Red Sox fielded for .972, which was 4 points better than the Chicago White Sox, who finished in second place. New York and Detroit shared third honors, being tied at .967. In getting this average, Red Sox took part in 156 games and accepted 579 chances out of 642.

Three triple plays were made during the championship season, Chicago, New York and St. Louis making one each. There was a tie for honors in double plays, Cleveland and Philadelphia leading the other teams with 126.

The Athletics really made the best showing in this department, as they played in only 154 games, the least number played by any one of the eight teams in the league.

There was one first basemen who did not make an error, and he was Mullen of New York, who took part in only 17 games. Of the players who took part in 100 or more games, Gander of Cleveland easily led, with an average of .995. Turner of Cleveland had the best average for second basemen, with .981 for 42 games. E. W. Collins of Chicago was the best of those playing in 100 or more games, with an average of .976 for 155 contests.

Witt of Detroit was the real leader of the third basemen, with an average of .984 for 151 games, although Boone of New York led with an average



## JOHAN SVERDRUP OF NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the Norwegian politician, Johan Sverdrup, Prof. Halvdan Koht, in an interesting article in the Tidens Tegn, wrote:

"Henrik Wergeland, Johan Sverdrup, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, no names appeal more strongly to the Norwegian nation than these three. Wergeland, the spring gale sweeping over our national 'new land,' the Norwegian flag over our new-found liberty. Bjørnson, the bard of the people in the midsummer of our national strength, and between these two radiant figures, their equal, Johan Sverdrup, the statesman who put into action what the other two had preached and sung, the steady, shining light in our fight for political freedom. His life is the political history of Norway in more than one generation. Nobody consolidated and organized the groping hopes and longings of our people and shaped their future, our present day, as he did. It was in the Storting," the professor continues, "that Sverdrup's work was done, it was there that his life mission was carried out. It has rightly been said of him that he raised the Storting from a county council to a genuine national assembly. As a result it is no longer a link in the State machinery, it has indeed become a power in the State and its political work. And the rise of the Storting is to be attributed to the growth of the people. Sverdrup's work was not confined within its four walls. The greatest of his achievements was the political emancipation of the Norwegian people, among whom he fostered a political will. He was a politician—the first real politician of our present time, the first to make politics his life work."

"The deeper one penetrates into Sverdrup's life, the more clearly it is seen how he carried politics with him into every relation of his daily life. Only rarely in great personalities does one find their entire energy concentrated on a single task, and never previously had there been such a power in Norwegian politics. It was by this power that he was able to force the entire nation to concentrate its whole attention on the great and vital political questions of the day. The papers he left behind show clearly what his daily thought was—the education of the people to self-government. But it became a hard task to create a politically self-conscious people. He suffered disappointment on disappointment, defeat on defeat in the struggle. The best evidence of his lofty purpose is the fact that he never gave up the work, and slowly and by degrees, it was achieved."

"He it was who formed a genuine Left (Liberal) Party in Norway. He organized the party in the Storting and amongst the people, and, which was still more, he clearly defined the line for Norwegian Liberal, Democratic and national politics to follow. The main point in his program was the simple demand, contained in the word 'Statsraadsakten.' The case of the Cabinet ministers, or 'Cabinet ministers to sit in the Storting.'"

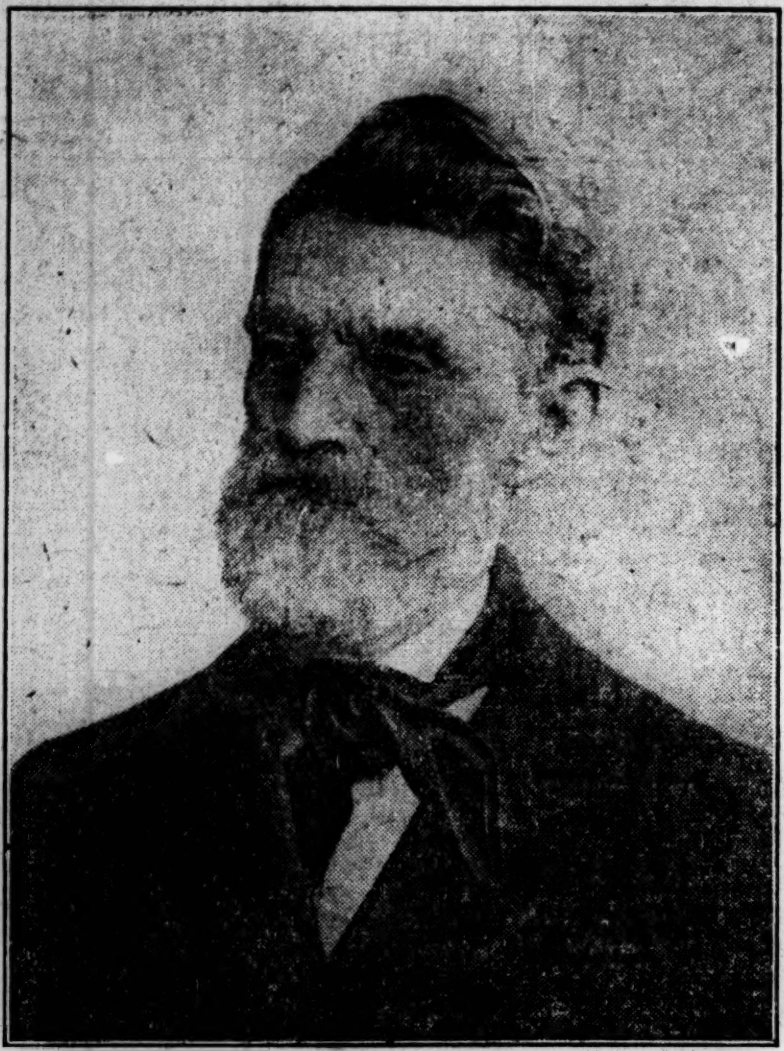
"It is very important to see how 'Statsraadsakten' became his great cause, and thereby the cause of the Left Party. The humiliating defeat of Norway in the controversy with Sweden on the question of the viceregency taught Sverdrup the danger of the Government not being closely allied with the people, and, which was still more, he clearly defined the line for Norwegian Liberal, Democratic and national politics to follow. The main point in his program was the simple demand, contained in the word 'Statsraadsakten.' The case of the Cabinet ministers, or 'Cabinet ministers to sit in the Storting.'"

"Thus democratic and national politics became identical. Sverdrup became the leader of Norway, not merely a party leader, and the consistent advocate of national demands in one question after another—in the controversy relating to the union with Sweden, in railway construction, in measures of national defense, all national demands which were at the same time democratic."

"After a struggle of more than 30 years, Sverdrup carried his program to victory. What he sacrificed of personal welfare and happiness can scarcely be measured. Finally he became chief of the Government, and the people went to the polls on the program 'confidence in Johan Sverdrup.' Higher has no man stood in Norwegian politics. When we look back on the life work of Johan Sverdrup, it is the unity and integrity of it that most strikes one. He looms greater when seen from a distance. His noble selflessness, his chivalrous fidelity towards friends and cause, his clear thought, his unbounded faith, his dauntlessness in the fight, all this has again made him great and endeared him to the people. He rallied us to fight in a decisive moment of national awakening in our history. His speech was as the war horn resounding in battle. The Norwegian people recognizes its own growth in his life-long struggle, and his work lives with us. He brought idealism into our politics, and his bold idealism is still shining on the path of our progress. He was a kindly spirit, and he wrought a kindly deed."

### JOHN F. MOORS TO SPEAK

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party John F. Moors will speak on the relations of the United States to South American countries at Pilgrim Hall tomorrow evening.



Johan Sverdrup

© Szacinski

## POLITICAL UNREST IN PUNJAB, INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In commenting upon the police administration report for the Punjab for 1915, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, dwells with pardonable satisfaction upon the excellent work put in during the year under review in dealing with political crime. He points out that there were really two revolutionary movements to be taken care of during this period, the first, and most important being the Ghadr movement engineered from America, if not from Germany, and consisting, for the most part, of attempts to raise a mutiny among the troops in Ferozepur and Lahore. The other movement was manifested by the disorders in Jahng, Mozaffargarh and Multan, and this was economic as much as political in its character. With regard to both of these, however, it is stated that "by the skill of the police, working in close cooperation with the military authorities, and supported by the great mass of the civil population, the plans of the anarchists were completely frustrated, and the conspiracy completely collapsed."

Of the two movements, the politico-economic one undoubtedly contained the greater possibilities of mischief. "The causes of this outburst of lawlessness," says the Punjab Government, "were varied and to some extent obscure, but while, in some instances, economic trouble was at the bottom of the disturbances, elsewhere there were unmistakable signs that the disorder was the result of a fairly widespread belief that the British rule was shaken and that the time was ripe for the Muhammadan peasantry to release themselves from their obligations to their Hindu creditors, and start afresh with a clean slate and as much loot as they could secure."

In order to disabuse the peasantry of this belief cavalry had to be drafted into the affected regions, and this measure appears to have convinced them that they had made a mistake as to the imminent downfall of the British raj. The incident is a significant illustration of the delicate poise between political, racial and economic conditions, which has to be maintained at all times in this country; for the conditions described as prevailing between the Hindu creditors, or shopkeepers and money lenders, and the Muhammadan peasantry, are duplicated in most other provinces. However, the fact that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was able to declare in the legislative council only a few weeks ago, that the Punjab was more free from unrest than it had been for many years, affords satisfactory proof that equilibrium has been restored.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England.—Speaking on "The Problem of International Relations" at the Manchester University, Professor Sorley of Cambridge maintained that if the peace at the end of the war was to be a real one it must come about by the decisive defeat of one of the combatant parties. If the Germans were defeated would they not, in their present temper, use every device to gain time and strength with a view to paying off old scores and resisting judgment to the confusion of their enemies? There was hope that time would produce a change, but as far as one could judge here a sudden change could not be looked for, and so they must remain on their guard. He thought it would be better in the matter of a league for peace to begin with a league between this country and its allies, and with such neutrals as would elect to come in. Regarding international relations, Professor Sorley remarked that citizens of every civilized State had interests which were not limited to their own countries, and that international interests might belong not only to the citizen, but also to the State. International law, as the war showed, had, however, been disregarded, and in future states should pledge themselves to adhere to it and to support such a decision by armed forces.

## FALLACY CONCERNING BRIEY MINING CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Max Hirschler once more refutes the statement, constantly made, that it is owing to the possession by the Germans of the French mining center of Briey that they are able to continue the war. A mistake in the wording of the translation of a German official account of the operations of the Crown Prince in the Verdun region has probably again given rise to the impression. The German account was made to refer to the Briey mines as "of great value to us" whereas it really referred to them in these terms: "the French offensive would have... had an extremely important result, for it would have permitted of the conquest of the rich coal and iron mines of Briey, a result which would have appeared all the more desirable to the French because they, on a previous occasion, felt their loss so keenly." M. Hirschler again quotes a number of statistics which show Germany to be wholly independent of Briey for her supplies of both coal and iron. He concludes as follows: "The opinion of those who hold different views on this subject are based on the fact that the Germans are working some of the Briey mines; and some people state that they get a good deal from them, but information on this point differs. The Société Phoenix in its report issued barely a month ago, states that with regard to concessions obtained before the war in the coal field, it has only just prevented flooding from occurring. Germany may lack copper, antimony, lead, chromium, and other minor metals which she does not possess and which she obtains from Asia Minor, Serbia, etc. If the Berlin-Nish-Constantinople line were cut, she would then, on this particular score, be in a critical position. We have already pointed this out, but as for iron, nature has been so prolific in the bestowal of that commodity on the Central Empires that should Briey be retaken by us, we would have no appreciable influence on the issues of the war. We must not forget Austria nor Hungary, whose iron production reached 2,000,000 tons before the war. More than a third of this amount was sent into Germany. Austria had enough for her own use (2,700,000 tons). The five principal centers of the Dual Monarchy are extremely rich in iron and can provide Germany with all that it needs. Referring to the 'iron ore resources of the world' we find that the Hungarian reserves are valued at 140,000,000 tons, those of Austria at 350,000,000 tons, and those of Germany at 3,000,000,000 tons. In the face of such figures it is quite incomprehensible that the opinion that the Briey mines are playing an important part, on the side of Germany, in this war, should be persisted in."

Nearly all the old country homesteads were built in the shape of an "H." Another plan—more common in the Cape Peninsula—was that some what in the shape of the letter "U," but with square corners. The ground plan of certain other houses was in the form of the letter "T," but had the owners been able to complete their building schemes, these would have been extended into the familiar "H" form in the end, for it was pretty well conceded that the houses had to grow in installments in proportion to the families they housed. The indigenous woods were commonly used for the constructional beams, such as ceiling joists, and were only roughly wrought. For the more important joinery it was usual to employ teak, which was imported from the East Indies. Probably there were no carpenters among the settlers, so that ships' carpenters had to be secured when they were available. No doubt the doors and shutters were from their hands, whereas the rougher work might have been done by unskilled workmen. Owing to frequent fires the Town House was usually two stories in height, as ground was more valuable, and it often had an observatory raised above the level of the flat roof. This was doubtless for the purpose of sighting the arrival of ships from home or from the East, as they

## ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA; ITS DEVELOPMENT

F. K. Kendall Discusses Work of Dutch Settlers — Most Houses One Story in Height

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STAL PLEIN, South Africa.—The development of colonial Dutch architecture, with particular reference to South Africa, was the subject of an extremely interesting lecture recently delivered at the School of Art, Stal Plein, by Mr. F. K. Kendall. Speaking upon architecture in general, he said that the great styles of architecture in older countries were all produced by highly active nations at about the zenith of their career. The people had accumulated great wealth, their habits demanded fine buildings, and their style of architecture might be described as a concrete expression of national character.

Turning to South Africa, the lecturer said that with the early settlers came the best western civilization of their day, as, in addition to the Dutch, there were French and Germans of good family, who had a refining influence upon the community at large. The new conditions, however, demanded many changes from the traditions which the people brought with them; and so in a measure they produced a new style.

Whereas, good brick and stone, tiles, slates and highly skilled artificers were within easy disposal in Europe, these first necessities were denied to the settlers at the Cape. Stone, although the most noble of building materials, was practically impossible, by reason of the great labor of quarrying and transport, and the want of skilled masons. A limited number of bricks were imported from Holland, but these were so rare that they had to be used sparingly. Those made locally were much too soft, unless protected. It was almost impossible to get good mortar, so that dagga, generally had to be substituted as a binding material. This was found to be successful when kept dry; but as it has not the property of "setting" and becoming permanently hard, like proper lime mortar, it also had to be protected. Thus it became necessary to cover the walls with plaster. The difficulties of importing tiles or slates for the roofs necessitated the use of reeds, which formed a very picturesque thatch. As plenty of ground space was available, it was easier to extend the buildings laterally than vertically, as in the Netherlands, and a spread-out plan was consequently followed, with the result that almost all the old houses were only one story in height.

The indigenous woods were commonly used for the constructional beams, such as ceiling joists, and were only roughly wrought. For the more important joinery it was usual to employ teak, which was imported from the East Indies. Probably there were no carpenters among the settlers, so that ships' carpenters had to be secured when they were available. No doubt the doors and shutters were from their hands, whereas the rougher work might have been done by unskilled workmen. Owing to frequent fires the Town House was usually two stories in height, as ground was more valuable, and it often had an observatory raised above the level of the flat roof. This was doubtless for the purpose of sighting the arrival of ships from home or from the East, as they

played a very important part in the life of the town. Mr. Kendall concluded his lecture with an appeal for the preservation of the old domestic architecture. A nation's history, he said, is written more faithfully and impressively in its architecture than in any book. It is, therefore, incumbent upon each generation to hand on to posterity those monuments with which fortune has endowed it. Restoration from time to time is necessary, as also are additions; but these facts do not justify some of the so-called "modern improvements," which are too often met with. If alterations must be made to old houses it is easy to arrange for them "to preserve the spirit of the old work," even though they are not replicas of other parts of the building.

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played a very important part in the life of the town.

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## RUSSIAN INTEREST IN STUDY OF ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Novoe Vremya publishes the recommendations contained in the memorandum presented by the Russian universities with the object of bringing into closer contact the educational establishments of England, Russia, and France. The memorandum has been forwarded to M. Stürmer by the Minister for Education. The recommendations include the following:

- (1) The study of English to be an obligatory subject in all Russian secondary schools and universities.
  - (2) Young scholars sent abroad by the ministry of education for special research studies to go preferably to England and France.
  - (3) The ministry of education to organize regular tours of secondary school and university teachers and lecturers to England and France.
  - (4) A system of exchange of all scientific publications to be organized between Russian and English educational institutions.
  - (5) A similar exchange of apparatus and educational objects.
- The Russian universities further recommend the institution of regular congresses of allied natural scientists at which the Russian language should have equal rights with other allied languages.

### MILLIONS FOR VANCOUVER

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg, Can., Grain Exchange, says the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to expend between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in grain elevators and additional terminal facilities at Vancouver, B. C.

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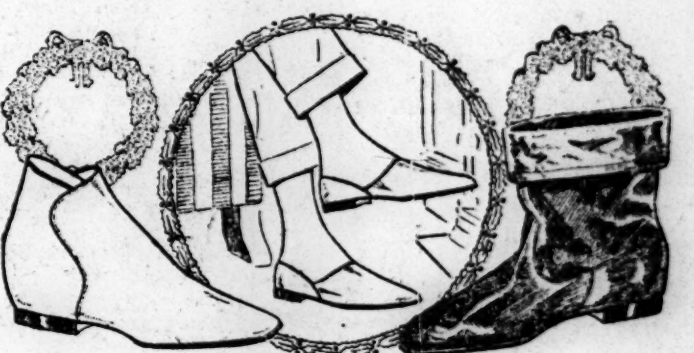
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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## PRICES MOVE IN AN UNEVEN COURSE TODAY

New York Stock Market Very Irregular With Industrials and Low-Priced Rails Conspicuous—Swift Boston Feature

Advances prevailed in prices in the early New York stock market today. The list was rather irregular on account of recessions in spots. Industrials had the largest gains. American Woolen, Steel Foundries, Pressed Steel Car, Ohio Cities Gas and American Rubber were strong features. Other price fluctuations were generally narrow. Studebaker was heavy. In the fore part of the session in the local stock market Swift rose 1 1/2 points, and the list as a whole was inclined to sell higher. Gulf common was up a point on its opening sale, although it eased off a large fraction soon after.

The low-priced rail issues again came in for a good deal of attention. Missouri, Kansas & Texas opened unchanged at 21 and before midday advanced 2 points. The Missouri Pacific issues were strong, each making a gain of several points. Peoples Gas became a weak feature around midday. It opened up 1/4 at 10 1/2 and declined nearly 3 points. The leather issues became weaker. International Paper, after an early gain, dropped 1 1/2 to 65. Steel Foundries was up 1/4 at the opening at 7 1/2 and lost 2 points during the forenoon. California Petroleum opened unchanged at 27 1/2, receded fractionally and then advanced more than 2 points. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 60 1/2 and went to 63. United States Steel opened unchanged at 12 1/2 and, after advancing 1/2, dropped a point. American Zinc opened up 1/4 in Boston at 6 1/4 and, after yielding to 6 1/2, advanced a point. Swift continued a strong feature of the local market. It opened up 1/2 at 160 and went to 165, receding a point before midday. Gulf common opened up a point at 12 1/2, dropped to 12 1/2 and rallied moderately before midday.

In the early afternoon there were further gains and some losses. On the whole the tone was fairly steady at the beginning of the last hour. Pond Creek Coal was active and higher in Boston.

## BAR SILVER AT A HIGH LEVEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver at 75 1/2 cents compares with 67 1/2 cents Oct. 30, and is only three cents from the high of many decades, attained last May. The decline at that time was attributed to profit-taking by speculators, and control of the silver buying for minting purposes by the Allies. The most important factor, however, was actual and speculative selling in the Indian bazaars and from China.

There is little doubt that the strength of the market now will be maintained. Most floating stocks are out of the way. Demand for minting purposes continues unabated and eastern selling is not likely to be vigorous. On the contrary, there is expectation of eastern buying in competition with European demand.

This does not exclude, however, natural reactions in a normal market. Firmness in the Chinese exchanges may be continued as long as Chinese export continues active, with inquiries for silver on the part of China.

## LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £153, up 1 1/2; futures £144, up 1 1/2; electro £170, unchanged; sales, spot 25 tons, futures none. Spot tin £187, off 1 1/2; futures £189, off 15s; straits £187, off 1 1/2; sales, spot tin 120, futures 200 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, unchanged; futures £29 10s, unchanged; spot spelter £58, off 10s; future spelter £55, off 10s.

## METAL PRICES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin easy, spot 44 1/4; lead strong, spot 7 1/2 bid; Jan. 7 1/2, 67 3/4 cents.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Thursday, colder to-night, high west winds diminishing Thursday.

For Southern New England: Fair, somewhat colder tonight; Thursday fair. For Northern New England: Unsettled and colder tonight; probably rain or snow in Central and Eastern Maine; Thursday fair.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 41 to 42 a. m. .... 45  
12 noon ..... 46

## IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)  
Albany ..... 42 New Orleans ..... 62  
Buffalo ..... 34 New York ..... 40  
Chicago ..... 36 Philadelphia ..... 42  
Cincinnati ..... 34 Pittsburgh ..... 36  
Denver ..... 46 Portland, Me. .... 36  
Des Moines ..... 38 Portland, Ore. .... 46  
Jacksonville ..... 50 San Francisco ..... 46  
Kansas City ..... 42 St. Louis ..... 40  
Nantucket ..... 44 Washington ..... 44

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 6:57 High water, 9:15 a. m.  
Sun sets ..... 3:13 Moon sets, 4:08 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:13 Moon sets, 4:08 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Gold	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Alaska Ind.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	91	91	91	91
Am Ag Chem	94	94 1/4	94	94 1/4
A A Chem pf.	103	103	103	103
Am B Sugar	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am B Sugar pf.	100	100	100	100
Am Can	62 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4
Am Car Fr	77 1/4	78 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
A Car Fr pf.	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Am H & L	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Am H & L pf.	81	81	81	81
Am Ice Sec	27	28 1/4	27	28 1/4
Am Lins	53 1/4	55 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
Am Linseed	22 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4
Am Loco	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Am Smelt	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
Am Sec Ap	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Sec Bp	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Am Steel Fr	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Am Sugar	116 1/4	117 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Am Sugar pf.	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
A T & Cabel	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Am Woolen	56 1/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Am Wrtp	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Am Zinc	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Am Zinc pf.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Anacosta	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Asso Oil	72	72 1/4	72	72 1/4
Atchafalaya	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Atchafalaya pf.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
At Coast Li	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
At Gulf	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
At Gulf pf.	70 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4
Bald Loco	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
Bald Loco pf.	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4
Balt & Ohio	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Barrett Co.	164 1/4	165 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4
Beth Steel	610	610	610	610
BFGoodrich	160	160	160	160
Brook R T	85	85	85	85
Burns Bros	87	87	87	87
Butte & Sup	72 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4
Cal Petrol	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Cal Petrol pf.	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Can Pacific	166 1/4	167 1/4	166 1/4	167 1/4
Can Leather	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Can Leather pf.	115 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4
Chan Motor	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Ches & Ohio	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
CM & St Paul	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
CM & St Paul pf.	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Chi Rl & Pac	58 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
Chi & Alt	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Chi & West	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
C & G West pf.	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Chi & NW	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Chile Cop	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Chino Cop	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
Chl Peabody	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Col Fuel	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Col Gas & El	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Con Tab & R	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Con Can	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Con Gas	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Con Gas Bait	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Corn Prod	28	28 1/4	28	28 1/4
Corn Prod pf.	111 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4
Cruc Steel	86 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4
Cruc Steel pf.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Cub-Am Sug	216 1/4	220 1/4	216 1/4	220 1/4
Cuban CS pf.	68	69 1/4	68	69 1/4
Deere pf.	97	97 1/4	97	97 1/4
Denver	20	20	20	20
Det Uni Rys	120	120	120	120
Dom Mins	22	22 1/4	22	22 1/4
DSS & A	7	7	7	7
DSS & A pf.	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4
Erie	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Erie 2d pf.	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Gas Wl & Wp	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Gen Chem	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Gen Electric	180 1/4	180 1/4	180 1/4	180 1/4
Gen Motors	750	750	750	750
Granby Min	108	108 1/4	108	108 1/4
Gr Nor Ore	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4
Gr Nor pf.	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
Green Can	53	53 1/4	53	53 1/4
Gulf States	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4
Ill Central	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Inspiration	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Int Con Cor	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4
Int Cor pf.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Int Mer Mar	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
I Mer Mar pf.	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
In Nickel Ct	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Iowa Cent	7	7	7	7
In Paper	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Kan City So	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Kayser	105	105	105	105
Kelley Tires	74	74	74	74
Kenne Cop	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Lack Steel	104	104 1/4	104	104 1/4
LE & W	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
LE & W pf.	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Lee & T C	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Lehigh Val	82 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4
Long Island	33	33	33	33
Mackay Cos	85	85 1/4	85	85 1/4
Mackay pf.	66	66	66	66
Man Shirt	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Max Motor	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Maxwell pf.	81 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4
Maxwell pf.	54	54	54	54
May Co	68	68	68	68
May pf.	106	106	106	106
Mex Petrol	108 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4
Mex Pet pf.	99	99 1/4	99	99 1/4
Miami	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4
M & S L New	31	31 1/4	31	31 1/4
Mo & K T	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Mo & K T pf. 21 24 21 22 23  
Mo Pacific 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4  
Mo Pac Ct 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4  
Mo Pac w. 36 38 1/4 35 1/4 38  
Mo Pac w. pf. 62 1/4 64 1/4 62 1/4 63 1/4  
Mon Power 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4  
Nat C & S pf. 110 110 110 110  
Nat Enamel 33 1/4 34 33 1/4 33 1/4  
Nat Lead 68 1/4 68 1/4 68 1/4 68 1/4  
Nevada Con 31 1/4 31 1/4 31 1/4 31 1/4  
NY A & Brake 172 172 172 172  
NY Central 108 1/4 108 1/4 107 1/4 107 1/4  
NY Dock 19 1/4 19 1/4 19 1/4 19 1/4  
NY N H & H 57 1/4 58 57 1/4 58  
Norfolk So 27 27 27 27  
North Am 75 75 75 75  
N & W 142 142 140 141  
North Pac 111 1/4 111 1/4 111 1/4 111 1/4  
N S Steel 145 146 145 146  
O Cities Gas 119 1/4 120 1/4 119 1/4 119 1/4  
Ont Silver 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4  
O & W 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4  
Owens Botl 96 1/4 96 1/4 96 1/4 96 1/4  
Pacific Mail 25 26 26 27  
Pacific T & T 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4  
Pan Am P & T pf 101 1/4 102 100 1/4 100 1/4  
Penn 56 1/4 56 1/4 56 1/4 56 1/4  
Peoria & E 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4  
Peoples Gas 108 1/4 108 1/4 108 1/4 108 1/4  
PCCSL pf. 94 94 94 94  
Phila Co 47 47 47 47  
Pitts Coal 54 1/4 54 1/4 54 1/4 54 1/4  
Pitts Steel 103 103 103 103  
Pressed St 84 1/4 85 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4  
Public Ser 134 134 134 134  
Pullman 165 165 165 165  
Quicksilver 3 3 3 3  
Ray Con 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4  
Reading 111 111 110 110  
Repub I & S 88 1/4 89 1/4 88 1/4 88 1/4  
Rumely 21 1/4 21 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4  
Rumely pf. 39 1/4 40 1/4 39 1/4 39 1/4  
Ry Steel pf. 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4  
Ry Steel pf. 102 102 101 1/4 101 1/4  
Saxon Motor 78 1/4 78 1/4 78 1/4 78 1/4  
Seab & L pf. 38 1/4 39 1/4 38 1/4 38 1/4  
Shat Arl 32 1/4 32 1/4 32 1/4 32 1/4  
Sloss Shef. 81 83 1/4 81 83 1/4  
So Pacific 100 1/4 100 1/4 100 1/4 100 1/4  
So P R S 215 215 215 215  
So Ry 29 1/4 29 1/4 29 1/4 29 1/4  
So Ry pf. 69 1/4 69 1/4 69 1/4 69 1/4  
St & S F W 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4  
St & S F W pf 50 1/4 50 1/4 50 1/4 50 1/4  
St L S W 29 29 29 29  
St L S W pf. 51 1/4 51 1/4 51 1/4 51 1/4  
Studebaker 122 1/4 122 1/4 122 1/4 122 1/4  
Stutz Motor 63 63 63 63  
Texas Co 206 1/4 206 1/4 206 1/4 206 1/4  
Texas Co Rts 25 1/4 25 1/4 25 1/4 25 1/4  
Texas Pac 20 21 19 1/4 20 1/4  
Third Ave 50 50 50 50  
TST & W 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4  
TST & W pf. 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4  
TST & W pf. 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4  
Underwood 104 1/4 104 1/4 104 1/4 104 1/4  
Union Pac 147 1/4 147 1/4 146 1/4 146 1/4  
Union Pac pf. 83 1/4 83 1/4 83 1/4 83 1/4  
United Fruit 160 163 1/4 160 163 1/4  
UnRysSf 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4  
UnRysSf pf. 25 25 25 25  
US CIP 26 26 1/4 26 26 1/4  
US Realty 34 35 1/4 34 35 1/4  
US R R pf. 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4  
US R R pf. 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4  
US Rubber 66 1/4 66 1/4 66 1/4 66 1/4  
US Rub pf. 115 115 115 115  
US S R 76 1/4 76 1/4 76 1/4 76 1/4  
US S R pf. 52 52 1/4 52 52 1/4  
US Steel 126 1/4 126 1/4 125 1/4 125 1/4  
US Steel pf. 121 1/4 122 1/4 121 1/4 121 1/4  
Utah Copper 126 1/4 126 1/4 125 1/4 125 1/4  
Utah Sec 25 1/4 25 1/4 25 1/4 25 1/4  
V-C Chem 47 48 47 48  
V-C Chem pf. 65 65 65 65  
V-C Chem pf. 114 1/4 114 1/4 114 1/4 114 1/4  
Wabash 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4  
Wabash pf. 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4  
Wabash pf. 32 1/4 32 1/4 31 1/4 31 1/4  
Wells Fargo 142 142 141 141 1/4  
W Maryland 31 31 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4  
West Union 103 103 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4  
Westinghouse 63 63 1/4 62 1/4 62 1/4  
Westhale 75 75 75 75  
W & L E 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4  
W & L E pf. 7 9 6 9  
W & L E pf. 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4  
W & L E pf. 9 11 9 11  
W & L E pf. 63 1/4 63 1/4 63 1/4 63 1/4  
W & L E pf. 7 8 1/4 7 8 1/4 7 8 1/4  
White



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## REDUCTION IN CARRIERS OF OCEAN CARGOES

World's Sea Tonnage Out by Slightly More Than 3,000,000 Tons After Two Years of War—Rebuilding to Be Active

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After two years of destruction, the world's sea carriers have been reduced by slightly more than 3,000,000 tons, or about 4 1/2 per cent of tonnage of all nations.

Since August, 1914, the world has been deprived of 50 per cent of available commerce transports, principally through military requisition and internment. Great Britain and the colonies own almost half the tonnage of the world, and according to First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, 50 per cent of this is now in Government service.

Shipbuilding in 1915 was reduced throughout the world. Great Britain, the largest shipbuilder, had a decrease of output of 1,032,634 tons from 1914. Only 327 vessels of 650,919 tons were launched during 1915, of which 85 1/2 per cent was for British registry. Building for foreign orders was reduced from 22 1/2 per cent to 14 1/2 per cent in comparison with previous five years, total foreign launchings in 1915 being 96,116 tons, of which 20,965 tons were for colonies.

With restoration of peace, building of merchant vessels will be rushed for a few years, and it is expected the 1913 record output of 2,000,000 tons will be exceeded, the belief among British shipbuilders being that all British war losses can be replaced in one year.

According to statistics compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for 1916-1917, the world's shipping is shown as 30,167 vessels of 48,683,136 tons, but certain European and Asiatic figures must be regarded as incomplete.

WORLD'S SHIPPING, 1916-17

	Number	Tons
America (United States)	3,245	6,148,861
British-United Kingdom	9,069	18,241,327
Colonies	2,072	1,767,142
France	1,510	2,216,643
Germany	1,853	4,151,552
Holland	792	1,508,916
Italy	1,291	1,896,536
Japan	1,151	1,847,453
Norway	2,255	2,771,022
Russia	1,251	1,908,927
Sweden	1,380	1,926,927
Other countries	4,239	5,144,451
Not recorded	49	61,403
Total	30,167	48,683,136

According to Lloyd's Register reports received to Aug. 17 of losses in March quarter, Norway had the biggest percentage, showing 1.70 per cent of vessels owned, compared with Great Britain's percentage of 1.41 per cent. Other neutral losses are interesting, as shown in the following:

P. C. of War losses

No. tons	Mar. losses	No. tons	Mar. losses
Britain	76,188	55	1.13
America	21,159	25	0.12
France	16,478	5	0.03
Norway	12,215	25	1.70
Russia	4,760	8	0.83
Sweden	4,760	8	0.83
Spain	3,981	2	0.08
Germany	2,474	3	0.23
Holland	8,345	3	0.36
Italy	5,812	8	0.13

Belligerent nations are already releasing some ships, and shipbuilding is increasing in Europe. Notable in American shipbuilding is number of ships under construction for Norway and other countries, and a situation may develop where American yards will be beginning on warship construction under recent appropriation at a time when European yards will have ceased war work and be working to full capacity on merchant ships.

## HARVESTER CO. BUSINESS SLOW

CHICAGO, Ill.—International Harvester Company business is now about even with a year ago, but still rather slow. Farmers have bought small things in large volume from mail order houses and others, and their buying of automobiles has held up well; but for some reason they have not kept up with their needs in larger lines of new machinery, certainly not in light of their great prosperity. It cannot be ascertained what effect recent price advances will have on farmer's attitude until spring campaign begins, but presumably it will not have much effect either way.

Wage advance affects more than 25,000 employees, and increases pay roll more than \$1,000,000 annually. It is not a scaled advance, but averages around 10 per cent, and is adjusted particularly to cost of living exigencies of relatively smallest paid workers, including most of the unorganized.

## BAY STATE ROAD'S NOTES AUTHORIZED

Bay State Street Railway Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue \$2,500,000 coupon notes bearing interest at 6 per cent to pay for reconstruction of tracks, equipment and betterments. Notes mature serially \$357,000 on Dec. 1, 1917, and each year in similar amount up to and including Dec. 1, 1922. On Dec. 1, 1923, the final \$358,000 in notes mature.

## TELEPHONE BONDS POPULAR

Subscription books on the American Telephone & Telegraph Company \$80,000,000 5 per cent collateral trust bond issue have been closed. It is understood that the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

## REORGANIZATION SECURITIES HAVE A BIG ADVANCE

Issues of Various Roads Now Improving—Affairs Also Decidedly Active on Exchange

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bonds of roads undergoing reorganization have for some time shared with foreign issues the greatest activity in bond department on the Stock Exchange. Last week, while foreign securities were selling off, most reorganization issues advanced to new high levels. Since a study of reorganization period of the early '90s was published, showing chances of large profits in purchase of such securities at that time, there has been a decided upward movement in the present reorganization issues.

The advance in these issues reached a point last week where some of them are selling at more than 100 per cent advance from the lowest level touched within the last two years. This is true in case of Missouri Pacific 40-year gold loan 4s and first refunding 5s, Pere Marquette refunding 4s, and St. Louis & San Francisco general lien 5s.

Comparison of present prices for the more active issues going through reorganization with their high and low prices of the past two years is:

	Present High	Low	Adv.
Rock I g 4s '88	88	88 1/2	79
do ref 4s, 1924	78 1/2	79 1/2	61
do deb 5s, 1922	77 1/2	80	39 1/2
M. & K. T. 1st 4s '90	77 1/2	79 1/2	70 1/2
do 2d 4s, 1990	56	56	40
do 1 & 2 r 4s, 1904	54 1/2	54 1/2	51
Mo P 1 c 6s '20	103 1/2	103 1/2	92 1/2
do trust 5s, 17, 106 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	27 1/2
do 40-yr 4s, 45, 60	60	29	31
do 1 & 2 r 5s, 59, 58 1/2	58 1/2	31 1/2	27 1/2
Pere M ref 4s, 55 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	24 1/2
SL & SF g 5s, 31, 103 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	5 1/2
do g lien 5s, 27 1/2	82	35	47
do ref 4s, 1911	83 1/2	83 1/2	63 1/2

These issues are practically at or very near their high levels and in every case these levels were established last week.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Atchison Railroad announces bonus of 10 per cent to all employees receiving less than \$2500 a year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces a graduated scale of bonus to employees receiving less than \$2000 annually.

One thousand employees of Lehigh Coke Company, Bethlehem, Pa., have received an increase in wages of 10 per cent effective Dec. 15.

Exports from port of Philadelphia during November were \$38,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000 over corresponding period of 1915. Munitions shipments, valued at \$23,000,000, were responsible for jump.

On Aug. 31 there was \$13,000,000 worth of uncompleted contracts on the books of New York Shipbuilding Company. New contracts entered into since that date, including battleship awards made last week, amount to \$23,000,000 additional.

New company to be known as Todd Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company will construct ships of all tonnages at Tacoma, Wash., where 100 acres of land have been purchased. Already \$1,000,000 has been subscribed for company, of which \$500,000 was subscribed by Tacoma bankers and remainder by Todd Shipbuilding Company of New York, which already owns Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company.

According to Journal of Commerce, capital stock of companies formed in leading states since beginning of war to last week in November for production of war materials, dyes and chemicals, to build and operate ships and to acquire and develop oil and gas lands, has amounted to \$222,486,000. Capital of corporations of this nature formed in November was \$42,929,000, against \$33,400,000 in November, 1915.

In October it was \$75,330,000, compared with \$43,335,000 in October, 1915. Fine writing paper mills of Berkshire County, including those of Z. & W. M. Crane, Byron Weston Company, Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Rising Paper Company, Mountain Mills Company, and L. L. Brown Paper Company have announced 10 per cent increase in wages for 2050 skilled paper makers. Smith Paper Company of Lee made similar advance two weeks ago. E. D. Jones Sons Company, makers of paper making machinery, has also made similar increase. In all 3000 workmen receive increase.

Exports from United States to the Allies, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, for 10 months ending with October, amounted to \$2,430,000,000 or 77 per cent of total. In the corresponding period last year they were \$2,037,000,000. For October they were \$269,000,000, compared with \$249,000,000 a year ago. Direct exports to Central Powers amounted to \$1,179,000 in 10 months, compared with \$1,183,000 for corresponding period of last year. To Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden shipments amounted to \$299,000,000, a decrease from last year of \$69,000,000.

## GOODYEAR RUBBER TIRE CO. REPORT

Goodyear Rubber Tire Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31:

	1916	1915
Sales	\$63,950,400	\$58,496,652
Net earnings	7,003,330	5,137,023
Prof. div.	784,239	469,583
Common div.	1,261,332	727,548
Stock div.	4,827,000	

## GASOLINE ADVANCED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana advanced price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon to 16 1/2 cents, in all of its territory.

## DIVIDENDS

Subway Realty Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Appleton Company has declared usual semiannual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5.

Ohio Fuel Supply Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Indian Head Mills of Alabama have resumed dividends with a declaration of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The United Traction Electric Company of New Jersey has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

Kansas City Southern declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Manati Sugar Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 23.

Kelly-Springfield Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Interborough Consolidated Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The Arizona United Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 1.

Directors of Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company of Boston have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, and an extra of 10 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 14.

Continental Can Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 22.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 29.

General Railway Signal Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Associated Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 13. This is an increase of 1/4 of 1 per cent over the previous payment.

American Smelter Securities Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the A—A—preferred and of 1 1/2 per cent on the B—B—preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Hercules Powder Company declared dividend of 4 1/2 per cent, payable in Anglo-French bonds at 95, in addition to an extra cash dividend of 5 1/2 per cent and the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, all payable Dec. 23.

Directors of Guaranty Trust Company of New York declared special extra cash dividend of 12 1/2 per cent on its stock in addition to a quarterly distribution of 5 per cent, thus combining the 4 per cent regular and 1 per cent extra quarterly which have been declared during the past year. Both dividends are payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 22.

Barrett Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5. An extra cash dividend of 10 per cent was also declared on the common stock, payable during January, 1917. Common stockholders are given the right to subscribe to 10 per cent and mature between Dec. 1, 1917, and Dec. 1, 1923. The proceeds will be used for the reconstruction of track and overhead equipment and for the replacement of rolling stock and other railway property. Records of all receipts and disbursements and contracts entered under the provisions of the order are to be filed with the commission.

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$43,068,885	\$31,516,020
Balance	5,825,200	1,831,634

Local United States sub-treasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today \$195,911.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of cotton for week ending Dec. 2 were 196,501 bales; since Aug. 1, 2,568,554 bales.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Enormous" is the only word which, according to steel men, can describe foreign demand for both steel and iron.

France and Italy have both been asking for very heavy tonnages of pig for delivery next year, and France, it is understood, has already closed with a number of furnace interests for monthly shipments of 60,000 tons, running until well toward the close of next year. Italy has taken a large aggregate tonnage and her demands are still far from satisfied. In both iron and steel the problem is now to meet demand. Steel mills, already, are sold throughout 1917 on many lines. There are few concerns that could consider an order for shell steel, following the placing of contracts for close to 2,000,000 tons within the last month. And yet it is probable that if requisite capacity were there, perhaps half as much business again could be obtained.

Steel men say demand for steel for all purposes, but particularly for munitions, will keep up as long as war lasts, and longer. France, it is pointed out, has most of her steel mills in the hands of the invaders and can only depend upon this country for supplies. And the immense expansion of her munitions finishing industry is only increasing her needs for raw metal.

Russian buying, it is thought, will assume larger proportions in the near future. Russia, in 1915, and 1916, placed heavy rail orders in the United States, but she is likely to place still larger rail orders in 1917.

Nor are her purchases likely to be confined to railroad material. Many of Russia's steel mills are located in Russian Poland, and during the German onrush over this territory steel mills were blown up in all directions. It will, it is claimed, be some time after the return of peace before it can be hoped to reconstruct these mills.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

	NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:
	Increase over
	Mo Yr.
10 Highest gr. rails	94.78 +1.11 +2.13
10 Second gr. rails	91.13 +0.10 +1.52
10 Public utility bds	95.96 +0.07 +0.47
10 Industrial bonds	99.13 +0.11 +1.77
Combined av.	95.24 +1.11 +0.95

RECORD IN OIL COMPANIES

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—One hundred and twenty-nine oil companies filed articles of incorporation in Wyoming during year ending Nov. 1, according to annual report of Secretary of State. Total capitalization of these companies was \$47,461,800. This is a record for Wyoming.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pacific Gas & Electric Company announced completion of Halsey hydro-electric station at Lake Spaulding development, one of the chain of power plants which will secure their water from the Lake Spaulding reservoir. This new plant, with the Wise plant now almost ready for operation, will add 33,330 horsepower to the generating capacity of Pacific Gas & Electric.

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## WELDING COPPER AND STEEL NOW SOLVED PROBLEM

Plant Near Pittsburgh Turning Out Copper-Clad Steel Rods—Work Said to Be Perfect

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Welding copper and steel is a problem in metallurgy that has been a universal stumbling block. It has apparently been solved in Pittsburgh, after 10 years of unbroken, painstaking and scientific experimentation, says the Gazette-Times. Out in Rankin there is a practical rolling mill with steel and copper furnaces that is employing a large quantity of men, turning out large quantities of welded copper and steel products for the first time. So perfectly has the work been done that the entire output of the plant in welded steel and copper rods has been contracted for by a large concern.

The plant is turning out at present but one product, and that is copper clad steel rods. The steel rounds were sawed with a cold saw into 30-inches lengths and then pickled in sulphuric acid. The steel is carefully washed in this bath by hand and then pickled up by an electric magnet and carried to a laboratory where it is given a second bath in a liquid flux, the nature of which is secret, and which is apparently the result of the years of study of the inventors. After this flux bath the rounds are placed in the center of a plumbago mold 30 inches high and 5 1/2 inches in diameter, being firmly centered with specially improvised centering pieces. Set in this position the molds are carried in lots of six to a specially designed heating furnace where the steel and the mold are brought to a special temperature.

The molds are then run to the pouring side of the copper furnace, where molten copper is poured into the mold, filling in the 1/4-inch space between the steel round and the plumbago mold with copper which immediately amalgamates with the steel into a solid union. After the casting has cooled, the combined ingot is stripped from the mold and placed in a reheating furnace, where it is brought to a rolling temperature and then is passed through the rolling mills, breaking it down to a bar 5 1/2 inches in diameter. It then requires a second reheating and is again rolled down to a rod 1/2 of an inch in diameter. By this time the rod has become almost as much copper as steel, yet the two metals have remained firmly welded and have rolled with the even heat all the time showing a perfectly uniform expansion and contraction.

In the form of rod the material is taken to a large wire plant at Monessen, Pa., where it is passed through wire machines for the manufacture of the first copper-clad wire ever made.

The name of the new concern is the Copper Clad Steel Company of Pittsburgh. It was incorporated with capital of \$250,000.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Everard—L. L. Crandall; U. S. Sons; Avery.

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Chicago—J. Brody of Hillman's Store; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—Thomas W. James of Charles Everard & Co.; U. S.

Cienfuegos—G. Vizoso; U. S. Cleveland—F. J. Praschke of May Co.; Essex.

Havana—M. R. Bertrand; U. S. Los Angeles—Morris Cohn; Essex.

Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Louisville—E. Carruthers; U. S. Meridian, Miss.—S. Rothenberg of Marks Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.

New York—A. Bass; U. S. New York—J. J. Connolly of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.

New York—Joseph Levy; U. S. New York—E. A. Hurd of Charis Broadway; Essex.

New York—S. Levy; U. S. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

North—Max Pincus of the Max Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.

Oklahoma City—W. T. Head of Head's Sample Shoe Store; Essex.

Petaluma—H. C. Gonsky; U. S. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S. Philadelphia—G. Gonsky; U. S.

Philadelphia—A. Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Rossner; U. S.

Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kaufman & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman Bros.; Essex.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colan & Co.; U. S.

Portland, Ore.—M. Gibson; U. S. Salt Lake City—Joseph Pingree of Pingree Bros. Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman; of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Toledo—W. T. Bailey of the Alinsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.

Trenton, N. J.—E. A. Fischer; U. S. Utica—H. D. and R. C. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

Washington, D. C.—S. G. Spitzer; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati—Samuel B. Wolf of S. B. Wolf Shoe Co.

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.

London—E. Kohnstramm of Kohnstramm & Co.; Ltd.; Tour.

St. Louis—J. A. Bush and Mr. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association is cordially inviting all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON EXPORTS FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of cotton for week ending Dec. 2 were 196,501 bales; since Aug. 1, 2,568,554 bales.

## WOOL VALUES STEADILY MOVE TO HIGHER LEVEL

Market Grows Firmer From Day to Day as All Classes Continue to Advance in Price—South African Trade Excited and Prices







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Finest Gold Filled, Colonial design... \$4.00  
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WELL VENTILATED  
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## At the Root of Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At the root of healing lies purification of motive. Christian healing demands of mortals a changed thought, and this change is in the direction of good. Without corrected motive no man can progress; and Christian healing is itself a matter of mental and moral progress. For this healing is resultant from the law of God operating to dispel evil from human thought, and an improved life must accompany, and indeed be the impetus for, and the outgrowth of, the healing accomplished by Christian Science treatment.

Medical cures, in their uses of drugs, make no changes in character, no improvement of disposition, no relinquishment of selfish aims and pursuits; they deal with matter by means of matter and confine themselves to the realm of matter. They are growing to take into account somewhat, mental influences, but their diagnosis and process make no claim to be other than material. Not so Christian Science. It reckons first and last with a man's thinking. The great Master of Christendom, Christ Jesus, said to his patients, "Go, and sin no more." "Thy sins be forgiven thee." "According to your faith be it unto you." His healing of the sick records no failure and it is never divorced from mental correction. Some definite righteous activity must have taken place with every instance of physical cure. In our study of the Gospels it is easy to perceive that the Christian ministry of our Master made better men and women, and bodily healing was naturally conjoined with this moral and spiritual awakening. Indeed, the two were inseparable, and Christian Science, in this age, makes the same demand upon its adherents. A relieved body must be earned by a cleansed mind, a mind cleansed in no matter how minute a degree. Furthermore, the very action of the Mind of Christ itself performs the mental cleansing; begins, as Christ Jesus himself put it in his talk with the Pharisees, with the inside "of the cup and the platter." So that Christian healing means truly, regeneration through and through, and not only casts out sickness but the thoughts which make sickness seem-

ingly possible. It not only heals a man, but prevents his being sick again in the same way, for the same reason, if he lets Christian Science do its full work with him.

Every thinker agrees with Christian Science that all experience is mental. Matter without mind could not be conscious of experience. Mortal mind is responsible for all conditions of the mortal body, so all that happens to matter means nothing except as thought recognizes it, grasps, enjoys, suffers, fears, laments, rejoices over or in any other way believes it. The evidence of the senses tells us that things happen to matter as though thought had nothing to do with it. Christian Science turns this straight about and shows that the human mind has educated itself for generations and in world-wide racial forms, to accept certain causes and effects as in matter and as inevitable; and that matter, although it has been considered able to develop its own temptations and to fashion its own troubles, entirely apart from the action of thought, is really only the outer form, the external phenomenon, of human thought, and subject to thought, in unconscious involuntary ways, and racially, as well as in voluntary ways, and personally. However, Christian Science exposes, as incidental and on the negative side, this supposed action of human thought, for it establishes the great discovery that the divine Mind alone has power, and that the supposed power of the human mind is but supposition, a false belief of the race and of the generations, that must be worked out of through understanding of God and His perfect laws. So it is seen that Christian Science does not work through any agencies of the human mind, but, exposing their false claim to power, depends, then, upon the action of the divine Mind to overcome the errors of the human mind. This sets men free from bodily troubles, as from sin. And when we understand this divine thought-mind we see that the purification of motive and desire must lie at the root of Christian healing, and that the race thinking as well as the

personal thought habits must be changed by the mighty sweep of divine power which will first expunge from human consciousness that which originates and fosters its troubles, and finally destroy all trouble and prove unreal the false human consciousness itself.

To be sure, one man who truly wants to know God aught cannot be held therefrom by what the entire race believes. In matters of righteousness each man is a law unto himself. He who would improve his mental and moral condition, however, must reckon with the world-wide sense that this or that is so, and release himself with his new-found understanding of the presence and power of God, from beliefs which have, through universal and age-long education, come to be regarded as law, as inevitable, as sent, forsooth by God! Not only do we need release from our own hatreds and envies and greeds and fears, all engendered by the belief that man is material and separate from God, but, as well, from whatever systems of thought have urged mortals to believe in sin, sickness, and death as inevitable calamities for mankind. But God is infinite good, therefore, God is omnipotent, and so, whenever a man, having learned this, works truly at the roots of his own thinking to rid himself faithfully, honestly, untriflingly, of his own errors, he is correspondingly released from the racial laws, so-called, that threaten him. For after having discovered man's real selfhood in the likeness of God, by his own clearer heart, he comes under the divine government, and is increasingly set free from all evil.

Upon page 343 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Too soon we cannot turn from disease in the body to find disease in the mortal mind, and its cure, in working for God." Later, on the same page, she asks: "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife? Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness, uncovering the secrets of sin and burnishing anew the hidden

gems of Love, that their pure perfection shall appear? Are we feeling the vernal freshness and sunshine of enlightened faith? The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting; they reappear, like devastating witch-grass, to choke the coming clover. O stupid gardeners! watch their reappearing, and tear them away from their native soil, until no seedling be left to propagate—and rot."

Christ Jesus said, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." It is in the sheltered paths of spiritual desire, of self-examination, self-immolation, that the secret springs of sin are touched and silenced. This cannot be accomplished so long as man is believed to be material; can indeed, only be done as spiritual man, in the likeness of God, is discovered and understood, and all materiality cast out. And it is by honest searching prayer, prayer that whitens the heart and sweeps it clean of all hypocrisy, that spiritual being comes to light. At the root of thought, through severest yet sweetest purifying, Christian healing enters. Let no one try to persuade himself it can be found by any other way.

### Dawn

Somewhere the snipe now taps his tiny drum;  
The moth goes fluttering upward from the heath;  
And where no lightest foot unmarked may come.  
The rabbit, tiptoe, plies his shiny teeth  
On luscious herbage; and with strident hum  
The yellow bees, blustering from flower to flower,  
Scatter from dew-filled cups a sparkling shower.  
The meadowswest shakes out its feathery mass;  
And murmurous winds, that stir the silent eaves,  
Bearing abroad faint perfumes as they pass.  
Thrill with some wondrous tale the fluttering leaves,  
And whisper secretly along the grass  
Where gossamers, for day's triumphal march,  
Hang out from blade to blade their diamond arch.

—James Cousins.

### In the Lofoten Islands of Norway

"It is strange that the noblest coast scenery in Europe should be practically unknown to so ubiquitous a people as we are; but so it is. . . . With all the passion of Rosicrucian philosophers, we worship the unfamiliar Sun-god, and transport ourselves to Italy or Egypt to find him. But what if he have a hyperborean shrine—a place of fleeting visit in the far North, where for a while he never forsakes the heavens, but in serene beauty gathers his cloud-robes hourly about him, and is lord of midnight as of midday? Shall we not seek him there, and be rewarded perchance by such manifestations of violet and scarlet and dim green, of scathing white light, and deepest purple shadow, as his languorous votaries of the South knew nothing of?" Thus wrote Mr. Edmund Gosse of the Lofoten islands a good many years ago. "If the traveler visit the islands in summer, and make the passage across the Vest Fjord at midnight, as he is almost sure to do, the scene, provided the air be clear and dry, will be gorgeous. In the weird Arctic midnight, with a calm sea shimmering before the bows, and all things clothed in that cold yellow luster, deepening to amber and gold behind the great blue mountains, which is so strange a characteristic of the sun at midnight, the scene is wonderfully impressive."

Lofoten is a long series of mountainous islands lying off the Arctic coast of Norway, with many peculiar and often beautiful formations. Near Svolvær, for instance, are to be seen on the mountainside two little figures close together, generally known as Romeo and Juliet, while the outline of another mountain, viewed from a certain point, looks strikingly like Napoleon's profile. "Quiet and noiseless as the shores are when the traveler sees them in their summer rest, they are busy enough, and full of animation, in the months of March and April. As soon as the tedious and useless winter has passed away," Mr. Gosse says, boats "begin to crowd into the Lofoten harbors from all parts of the vast Scandinavian coast. It is the never-failing harvest of codfish that they seek." Svolvær, on the island of East Vaagø is one of the great fishing stations in Lofoten. With some two thousand inhabitants, it is a center for the steamboat traffic of these parts, and possesses an engine factory, besides other factories connected with its fishing industry.

### Achieving

Every year strips us of at least one vain expectation, and teaches us to reckon some solid good in its stead.—George Eliot.

### Greatness and Ignorance

Though you may have known clever men who were indolent, you never knew a great man who was so.—Ruskin.

## John Masefield

"There is one sense at least in which Mr. Masefield is the most important figure amongst contemporary poets," Mary C. Sturgeon writes in "Studies of Contemporary Poets." "For he has won the popular ear, he has cast the poetic spell further than any of his contemporaries, and it has been given to him to lure the multitudinous reader of magazines—that vast host which is usually stamped by the sight of a page of verse."

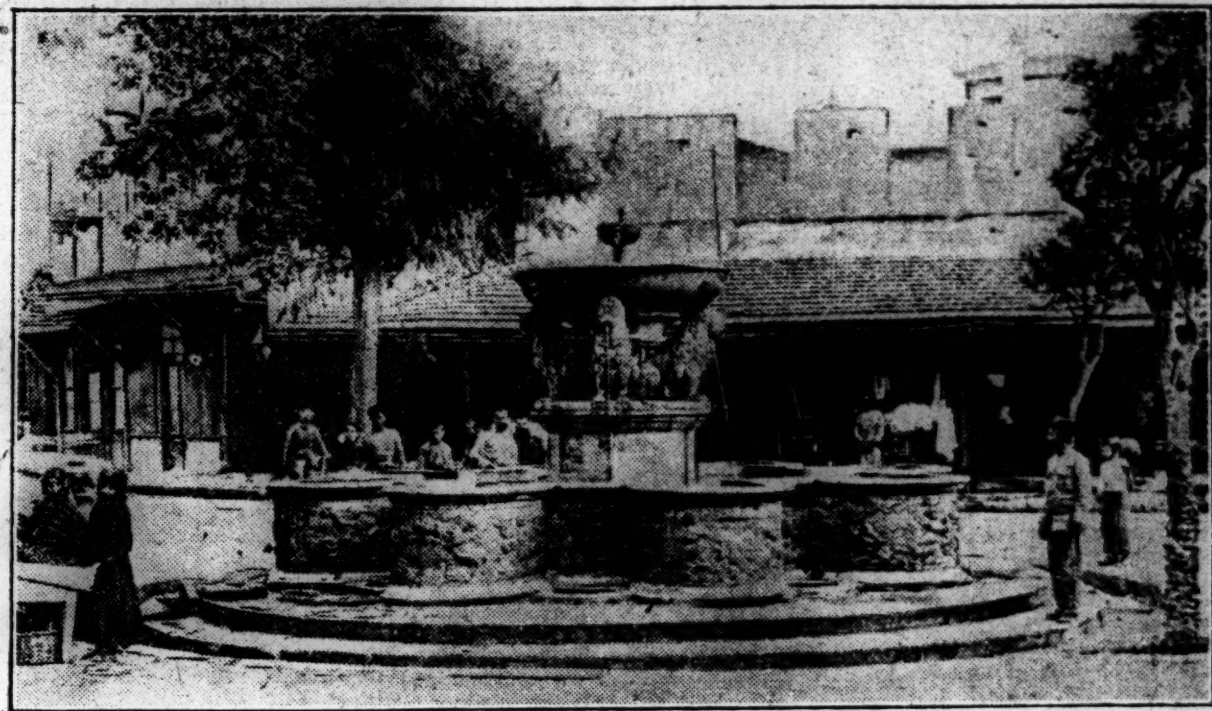
"There are the golden instants and bright days," the writer says, "which correctly spell his life, as this poet is careful to emphasize; and we perceive that the rapture which they inspire in him is of the essence of his poetry. It is seen most clearly in the lyrics:

"So hey for the road, the west road,  
By mill and forge and fold,  
Scent of the fern and song of the lark  
By brook, and field, and wold;  
Or again, in 'Tewkesbury Road,'  
"O, to feel the beat of the rain, and  
The homely smell of the earth.  
Is a tune for the blood to jig to, a joy  
Past power of words;

And the blessed green comely meadows  
Are all a-ripple with mirth  
At the noise of the lambs at play and  
The dear wild cry of the birds."

And it rings in many songs of the sea. . . . its breath of romance  
Sharply tingling with reality, its lure  
From which there is no escape—

"I must go down to the seas again,  
For the call of the running tide  
Is a wild call and a clear call that  
May not be denied;  
And all I ask is a windy day with the  
white clouds flying,  
And the blung spray and the blown  
spume, and the sea-gulls crying."



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### Venetian Fountain at Candia, Crete

The little seaport of Candia, on the northern coast of Crete, can show a mixture of ancient and modern, East and West, which is unique even in that region of contrasts and strange blends—the Levant. The harbor, available only for small craft, for steamers cannot pass the narrow entrance and must lie outside and find favorable weather in which to land their passengers, is still surrounded by Venetian walls bearing the lion of St. Mark. In the center of the main square stands a beautiful Venetian fountain, carved with tritons, dolphins and sea nymphs. It forms a curious contrast to the low semi-oriental, semi-European houses which surround the square and to the gaily dressed crowd of Cretans who congregate round it. There are few black coats to be seen, for the Cretans,

for the most part, prefer to keep to their national dress, which is not surprising considering its beauty and the very splendid appearance they present in it. The population is partly Muhammadan, partly Christian; the Muhammadans are distinguished by a fez, or a red handkerchief twisted round their heads, and a scarlet belt; the Christians have, of course, no fez, and they wear as a rule, belt and head covering of darker colors. Candia contains many traces of Venetian rule. Crete became the property of the Marquis of Monserrat in 1204 at the partition of the Eastern Empire and he in his turn sold it to the Venetians. The Republic treated the island as an investment and governed rather in the interests of Venice than of the Cretans. At the same time they enriched the towns with fine buildings and the

islanders enjoyed the protection of Venice, no small consideration in those days. There are in Candia, however, records of a sea power far older and far greater than that of Venice, which once ruled the island of Crete. The little Candian museum contains the relics of that wonderful early civilization which recent excavations have brought to light in Crete and which scholars have named Minoan, and here may be seen even the paintings from the palace walls of that long vanished race, showing how these earliest rulers of Crete looked and dressed and amused themselves over three thousand years ago.

### Schoolboy Days

"We don't talk much at first, but look at one another. I down at his curly hair and little blue bow, he up sideways at me as he trots. . . . After a while his bashfulness wears off, and he begins to chat. He tells me his favorite fairy tales, he can do up to six times, and has a guinea pig, and pa says fairy tales aren't true; and isn't it a pity 'cos he would so like to be a knight and fight a dragon and marry a beautiful princess. But he takes a more practical view of life when he reaches seven, and would prefer to grow up and be a bargee and earn a lot of money."

"And then comes school life with its joyous shoutings, its jolly larks. . . . and it is there, too, that he learns of the importance attached by the French nation to pens, ink and paper. 'Have you pens, ink and paper?' is the first question asked by one Frenchman of another on their meeting. The other

fellow has not any of them, as a rule, but says that the uncle of his brother has got them all. The first fellow doesn't appear to care a hang about the uncle of the first fellow's brother; what he wants to know is, has the neighbor of the other fellow's mother got 'em. 'The neighbor of my mother has no pens, no ink and no paper,' replies the other man, beginning to get wild. 'Has the child of the female gardener some pens, some ink or some paper?' He has him there. After worrying enough about those wretched inks, pens and paper to make every one miserable, it turns out that the child of his own female gardener hasn't any. Such a discovery would shut up anyone but a French exercise man. It has no effect at all, though, on this shameless creature. He never thinks of apologizing but says his aunt has some mustard."—From "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome.

### The Name of Pickwick

"The very name of Pickwick, so natural and yet of quaint sound, unfamiliar and yet recognizable, was one of the happiest selections ever made." It is interesting, Percy Fitzgerald says in his "History of Pickwick," to consider how it came to Dickens. "It was said that when it occurred to him he rushed off in triumph to the publishers, calling out 'I have got it—Pickwick!'"

"The coaches running between Bath and London belonged to a well-known proprietor named Pickwick, of a family established in Bath. There can be little doubt that Dickens had abundant experience of coaching when on his reporting expeditions, which brought the exceptional quaint name to his mind, when he was looking out for his hero. It had been better, according to strict artistic propriety, that the master and servant had not the same name, Samuel. But in this case Sam might be a different name from Samuel, for no one would think of calling Mr. Pickwick 'Sam' or his servant 'Samuel.'"

"It will be recollected how bewildered Sam was at discovering the name of his master upon the coach that was to take them to Bath. 'Here's rather a rum go, sir,' replied Sam. 'What?' inquired Mr. Pickwick. 'This here, sir,' rejoined Sam, 'I'm very much afeared, sir, that the proprietor of this here coach is a playin' some impudence with us.' 'How is that, Sam?' said Mr. Pickwick; 'aren't the names down on the way-bill?' 'The names is not only down on the way-bill, sir,' replied Sam, 'but

I cling and swing  
On a branch, or sing;  
Through the cool, clear hush of Morn-  
ing, O:  
Or fling my wing  
On the air, and bring  
To sleeper birds a warning, O:  
That the night's in flight,  
And the sun's in sight,  
And the dew is the grass awning, O:  
As I sing, sing, sing,  
Up by the river,  
Down the dell,  
To the little wee nest,  
Where the big tree fell.  
So early in the morning, C.  
—James Stephens.

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## The Abruzzi Shepherd and Dante

"It has always been said, though it is very difficult to know why, that the Italians are a 'lazy' race. I am quite sure that they understand the art of idling better than any other people—at any rate, than any people north of the Alps," Richard Bagot says in "My

Italian Year." "But I have no hesitation in saying that the Italian workman, whether he be peasant or artisan, as a general rule works far harder while he is about it than any other. Moreover, he is about it for many more hours in the twenty-four than would be tolerated by his British brother. . . . In the long winter evenings, too, when out-of-door work is impossible, the more thrifty of the peasantry often provide themselves with some occupation by which they can add a little to their earnings. It is not uncommon, too, to find among the younger men an intense craving for learning; and I have sometimes been surprised at the books I have found in their houses—books which bore evident traces of having been read not once but many times. I do not know that this desire for information is so remarkable among the northern peasantry and workmen as in central and southern Italy—but some of my friends among them have often shown me their literary treasures, and amongst these history books and historical romances seem to be the most valued. A great source of amusement, and one that often takes an instructive form, are the gatherings round the wood fire, on winter nights, when each man in turn will tell a story. The range of these stories is large; for while some are recitations, often delivered in quite a dramatic manner, of facts historical, or otherwise, some are improvisations. The last not unfrequently are strange combinations of folklore and weird legends, probably handed down by

word of mouth through the centuries. . . . But whatever the subject of these improvised stories may be, there is almost always a vein of poetry running through them which is very attractive. All over Italy this custom of telling stories to while away the long winter evenings prevails; and the recruits for a poet who was certainly greater than either the two last—Carducci. Yet tattered volumes of all these poets I have seen produced from the mysterious depths of a shepherd's mantle; and I have heard extracts from them recited by heart with no audience but the sheep, a couple of the great white Maremma sheep-dogs and myself, to listen to the reciter. I can scarcely believe these men to have been a great exception, for it has happened to me several times, in different parts of the Campagna, to be astonished and edified by similar students in the wilderness, and I have wondered what my impressions would have been had I heard Shakespeare recited by a shepherd among the Cheviots, or on the Westmoreland fells."

### Orchards and Books

"Orchards! We were walking to New York—through orchards. And we might have gone by train! A country of orchards and gold-dust sunshine falling through the quaint tapestry trees, falling dreamily on heaped-up gold, and the grave backs of little pigs joyously at large in the apple twilight. A drowsy, murmuring spell was on the land, the spell of fabled orchards, and of old enchanted gardens—

"In the afternoon they came unto a land  
In which it seemed always afternoon."

—the country of King Alcinous. At intervals," writes Richard Le Gallienne in "October Vagabonds," "as we walked on through the cider-dreamy afternoon, thinking apples, smelling apples, munching apples, there came a mellow sound like soft thunder through the trees. It was the thunder of apples being poured into barrels, and, as in a sleep, the fragrant wagons passed and repassed along the road—the slow-moving wagons of our Lady of Eleusis."

"That line of Virgil came to me, as lines will sometimes come in fortunate moments, with the satisfaction of perfect fitness to the hour and mood, gathering into one sacred, tear-filled phrase the deep sense that had been possessing me, as we passed the husbandmen busy with the various harvest of the long antiquity of these haunted industries of the earth."

"To the meditative, romantic mind, the farmer and plowman, standing thus in the foreground of the perspective of time, take on a sacred significance."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### A Gulliver in His Bonds

THERE are signs that something is about to happen with respect to the handling of the United States food supply. Investigations are bringing out telling facts. Disclosures of the methods of middlemen and distributors are strengthening the feeling of the public that much of the pressure of high prices for the necessities of living is merely artificial, the result of wilful and unscrupulous manipulation, and therefore a thing that ought to be done away with. And there is nothing strange in the fact that people are arriving at this conclusion. The marvel is that so much time has been required for the public to learn of the widespread effort to make it suffer unwarrantably. Even now there is no surety that anything definite will be done in the way of amelioration. Yet looking at the matter in its broader aspects, one can hardly fail to see that the practices which have gradually been established in the United States, practices which have had the effect of making and keeping prices at an oppressively high level, are nothing short of monstrous. It is only because these practices have come creeping in upon a busy and a growing nation little by little, tightening their grip only by degrees, that they have gone unrecognized. But if, among individuals, it is despicable that he who has food in plenty shall withhold it, for gain, from him who is in need, is the thing any less intolerable when it is accomplished by groups and organizations, or when the greed is the unbridled greed of a system instead of the shamefaced greed of one man?

Public sentiment is a Gulliver, who rouses tardily, to find himself staked and corded to earth by a horde of Lilliputians, but a Gulliver who, once thoroughly aroused, knows himself, after all, a giant among pygmies. Why should he longer submit? Why not teach the pygmies to do his bidding? For the cords that bind this Gulliver of today are the cords of organization. They are the interweaving, interplaying, threads of business and financial activity, drawn taut here and there around some stake driven firmly into an entrenched interest; so that tightening one cord you draw all tighter, loosening one you allow the whole network to relax. If Gulliver in his lethargy has felt these tightening cords chafing him now and then, he has drowsily assured himself that they are somehow necessary to his well being and support, and has tolerated a half-understood discomfort for the sake of a half-believed satisfaction. It is only now, when the cords bind and chafe at many points, that Gulliver is stirring; is staring down at himself; becoming conscious that only by breaking through this web of threads can he even so much as yawn and stretch himself in preparation for a new day.

Organization is not necessarily an evil. Without organization it would be difficult to say how modern society could provide for itself, could understand itself, could even approach a community of thought and action. Organization, at its best, is one of the golden keys of modern progress. It is organization that places the grapes, apples, plums, and melons of the Far West ready at the fruit stand on every third street-corner in the cities and towns of the populous East; that shoots the coal of the middle and southern Atlantic states into bins and furnaces wherever a house or factory needs heat or power in the North or Northwest; that provides gasoline by the pint, quart or gallon wherever, in all the country wide, there is a road or trail that can be traversed by an automobile, or a watercourse that is navigable to a motor boat. Organization like this is of a sort, indeed, to "undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free," and to "break every yoke." Well might it be called, "The repairer of the breach. The restorer of paths to dwell in."

But organization has fallen short of its high mission. It has lost its inner light. Satisfied in its earlier period with the vision of "Service," it has turned aside, in its era of sophistication, to worship at the shrine of "Control." Organization that in its beginnings stood for beneficent economies has come too often to mean only the menace of so-called power. Under its spell a financier or business man who would never willingly see an individual want food, clothing, or shelter, will take positive delight in controlling and manipulating the supply of necessities, in bulk, so that men, women and children, by the hundred thousand, must seemingly pay tribute to his whim, or go down under the lack which his selfish purpose imposes. Organization like this is "good business," we are told; it is "big business"; it is what has made the United States a "great country." Yet it is organization such as this that leaves potatoes rotting on the ground in the South while prices in the northern cities are rising to a point where potatoes in the market are perilously near a luxury. It is organization like this that brings Oregon apples into New England cities at fifty cents the dozen, yet leaves New England apples, that should be handled at half-or one third the cost, to fall from the trees unheeded and unused. It is organization like this that scoops up the edible fish of the sea by machinery, only to turn this sea-food, tons and tons of it, over to the fertilizer plants if the price when it reaches market is not what its possessors demand. It is organization such as this that keeps dairy products on the move from one cold storage warehouse to another, in defiance of restrictive laws, until eight to twelve "profits" have been levied upon the "ultimate consumer," instead of that trivial original profit that was once, and rightly, thought sufficient to pay the cost of handling.

Organization's light has gone out; it has lost its true motive. It can redeem itself only when, voluntarily or under compulsion, it turns again to its early ideal of service. Organization must learn that there is, at best, only a fool's paradise where prices and wages go to great heights without a corresponding increase in supply or production. It must learn that there is a bigger and

better business for those who now choose to do an artificially restricted trade, at artificially high prices, rather than aim in the greatest possible production and distribution at moderate prices. Can organization learn these lessons? Can it revive its true purpose? Can it learn to serve, as well as to control? Or must organization, after all, be newly informed with a true purpose, by Government regulation?

With the Government as public marketman, or middleman, as well as regulator of the railroads, there would be, it appears, a new freedom; and perhaps no one then would have occasion to speak of the United States as a "rich nation of poor people."

### The President's Message

THE historian of the future, searching for data covering the reputed eventful second decade of the Twentieth Century, and coming upon a copy of a message read by President Woodrow Wilson at the opening of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, at Washington, on Dec. 5, 1916, will, perhaps, suffer some disappointment on discovering that the document contains nothing to indicate that the tranquillity of the world was at the time in the least degree disturbed, and that the United States of America was apparently unconcerned in any other than purely domestic subjects.

Thus, after taking note of the limitations of time under which the session must deliberate, he at once plunges into the business that remained unfinished at the adjournment of the first session. The executive declares it to be imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration shall be given the remaining measures on the program of settlement and regulation of the "unaccommodated difficulties" existing between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen. He recalls that, with a view to an adjustment that would be satisfactory and permanent, he recommended to the last session immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that it might deal more promptly and thoroughly with the various duties devolving upon it: the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages of all operating employees of interstate railways; authorization of the appointment, by the President, of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation, alike for the men and for the railroads; the explicit approval by Congress of the consideration, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day, and that have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts justify the increase; an amendment to the existing Federal statute that provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present one, by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided shall fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted, and, finally, lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take possession of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads as may be required for military use, and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances may require.

The recommendations relating to an eight-hour day, and the appointment of a commission to observe the actual results of its institution, were incorporated in the Adamson law. The President now desires that all the other recommendations, with the exception of that relating to freight-rate increase, now deemed superfluous, shall be adopted and formulated into legislation, the necessity for which, he holds, is pressing. He is firm and insistent on the point that the country should not longer be exposed "to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration." Equally emphatic is he in dealing with the point that the operation of the railroads must not henceforth be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men, at any rate, "before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation and arbitration."

The President calls attention to what he pronounces "three matters of capital importance" awaiting action by the Senate, since the House has already acted on them, namely, the bill granting greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting overseas trade, the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico, and the Corrupt Practices Act. The passage of the last named, he insists, should not longer be deferred. He strongly favors giving a freer hand to exporters by clearing away all legal obstacles and creating a basis of undoubted laws that will give such trade combinations "freedom without permitting unregulated license." "The thing must be done now," he says, "because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay." And this is all. The President, moreover, does not encourage the belief that there are, perhaps, other things in reserve to be discussed in a later message, for he says that "This is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress." The message leaves much to be desired.

### The Spanish Mission to France

SOME nine months ago, when a mission consisting of members of the Institut de France paid a visit to Spain, it was pointed out that there was that about the French Academy which would make a special appeal to many people outside of France. The French Academy has come to be regarded as representing much that is best in French

thought, and when it expresses a view on any matter, it is always sure of obtaining for it careful consideration. Very much the same "atmosphere" may be said to have surrounded the Spanish mission, composed of men eminent in the realm of letters and of art, which visited France, a short time ago, and was everywhere received with such marked cordiality.

It is clear, from the speeches made at the various public receptions accorded to the mission, that the feelings evoked by the visit were not merely of a perfunctory nature. There was the same frankness and earnest good will which was so characteristic of the visit of the French mission to Spain, in the early days of the present year, and those who have followed the relations of the two countries, during the past few years, could not fail to recognize the presence of a very general desire to draw still closer the bonds which already unite the two peoples and to forge new ones.

At a reception accorded the mission by the municipality of Paris, this was brought out quite plainly. M. Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council, in extending a cordial welcome to the visitors, spoke with a frank eloquence of the wish of France to see closer relations established between that country and Spain. At the very height of this great conflict, he said, which sometimes made understanding between nation and nation difficult, Spaniards and Frenchmen could exchange their views in full confidence. Señor Gomez Oceana, one of the Spanish delegates, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said that they bowed before the confident serenity of France, and felt the deepest admiration for the sublime example of self-abnegation and heroism which she was giving to the world.

The position is specially interesting. It shows, once again, that that policy of rapprochement, definitely inaugurated at the time of the Morocco agreement just five years ago, is still being developed. Evidence, indeed, steadily accumulates to show that neither France nor Spain has any intention of allowing the war to interfere, more than is inevitable, with such development. The hopes of a definite rapprochement between the two people aroused by King Alfonso's state visit to Paris in the spring of 1913, and by President Poincaré's return visit to Madrid in the autumn of the same year, are evidently still strong.

### New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND, which is today so constantly in the public eye, by reason of the achievements on various battle fronts of her soldiers, is one of the youngest amongst the great dominions which go to make up the British Empire. When exactly the land was first "discovered," it is impossible to say, and no attempt to fix even the approximate date of man's arrival in the country has been successful. Polynesian canoe men, venturing far beyond the wonted scope of their voyaging, are known to have reached the northern shores of the northern island before the Fourteenth Century, and their example was followed by others and yet others. They moved steadily southwards, across Cook Strait, and scattered themselves over the southern island. Thus when the great voyager, Abel Jansen Tasman, reached the southern island, in 1642, he found Polynesians there. Tasman had set out from Java in the Heemskirk, and when, after a circuitous voyage, he came upon the New Zealand Archipelago, he did not venture to land, but contented himself with coasting along the western shores of the islands, and gave to them their present name.

It was not until 127 years later, namely, in 1769, that any really accurate knowledge of the country was obtained. In that year Captain Cook set out on his famous voyage in the Endeavour, with the primary purpose of observing the transit of Venus, but equipped also with a kind of roving commission to scour the South Seas in search of the great southern continent, and to find out definitely whether or no it existed at all. In the course of his voyaging he made the coast of New Zealand, and on the 6th of October, 1769, cast anchor in Poverty Bay, for so he called it because of the decidedly inhospitable reception accorded to him by the natives. From Poverty Bay Captain Cook sailed away along the coast, circumnavigated the island, took note of all he saw, mapped out the coastline, and finally annexed the country in the name of England. He then sailed west again, discovered Australia, landed at Botany Bay, took possession of that country also in the name of England, and then set sail for home.

Arrived in London, he made an official report of his journeyings. He was in everything well received, save that the Government declined to endorse his annexation of New Zealand, and from this refusal developed that long agitation in favor of annexation; which did not come to an end until some seventy years later, until the 22nd of January, 1840, when Captain Hobson, sent out hurriedly for the purpose by the authorities, landed in the Bay of Islands and hoisted the Union Jack. After Cook came many other navigators, French, Spanish, Russian, and American, with sealers, whalers, and trading schooners in search of flax and timber. A band of English missionaries, headed by Samuel Marsden, landed in 1814, and although tribal wars, fanned especially bitter owing to the wholesale importation of muskets into the country, impeded progress in all directions, the efforts of these really devoted men finally triumphed.

It was about this time that great pressure began to be put on the authorities at home to annex the country. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who had carried through a successful colonizing scheme in South Australia, exerted himself to the utmost to obtain permission to do the same in New Zealand. Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Minister, resolutely refused to countenance any such scheme, and at length Wakefield determined to dispatch a shipload of settlers to New Zealand without official permission, and also an agent whose duty it would be to buy up land wholesale from the natives. Before, however, the would-be colonists could sail, the British Government heard of the formation of a French colonizing company, which was being dispatched with the favor of Louis Philippe. There was clearly no time to lose, so they

finally decided on annexation, and dispatched Captain Hobson, with the result already recounted. Captain Hobson had been endowed with the power of a lieutenant-governor. He took up arms bravely against a sea of troubles, for the British Government refused to recognize the claims to land made by Wakefield's colonists, and amongst other achievements he founded Auckland. Captain Hobson's work was continued by Fitzroy and Captain Grey, but it was not until the late seventies that the country can be said to have reached anything like peace and prosperity.

### Notes and Comments

IN "The Life and Letters of Theodore Watts-Dunton," recently published, Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton-Rickett tell a story of Watts-Dunton and Tennyson which is worth repeating. Watts-Dunton had remarked to Tennyson on the "extreme felicity" of a passage in "The Lotus-Eaters," where the word "land" is made to rhyme with itself. "I felt," he said, "that a second-rate poet would not have dared to repeat the word in the third line; he would have written 'strand' or some such word. In fact, to me it seems just one of those points that differentiate a poet of the front rank from a second-rate verse writer." Tennyson first grunted, and then burst into one of his "hearty guttural laughs." "Very gratifying what you say, upon my word," he declared, "for, to tell the truth, I never knew I had repeated it."

THE more intolerable a condition, the nearer has it reached the point where, by some means or another, it must disappear. A case in point is that of which Madame Jules Siegfried and Madame Avril de Sainte Croix spoke at the Elysée the other day. It was on the drink question that they had sought an interview with M. Poincaré, and they stated that they were credibly informed that, in some departments, conditions were such that children came to school in an intoxicated condition. That such a thing should be, and that it has been, as it were, cried from the housetops, is the hopeful factor of a situation of which it is not surprising that these French ladies should have said that it threatened the very existence of France.

THERE surely never was a time, in all its comparatively short history, when the potato had so much honor thrust upon it as at present. In many countries, widely separated, its yield and its prices are subjects of eager discussion. And yet it is only since the beginning of last century that its value as a food product has been recognized. For nearly 200 years after Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into England, the potato was subjected to a "cold neglect," and failed to obtain any serious recognition of its many virtues.

SOME of the brewers are talking of "reforming" the method of retailing their product, with the view of meeting the objections of the anti-saloon element, and in the hope of stemming the prohibition tide. There is, however, at least one among them, the proprietor of the long-established Excelsior brewery in St. Louis, Mo., who sees no future on any terms for the industry. Because he believes the extirpation of the traffic to be inevitable, he will permanently close his brewery on January 1. This is a very sensible thing for him to do.

THEY are experiencing a scarcity of labor in Alaska, with the result that the Government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, which was to be completed in 1918, will not be finished before 1920. Other parts of the Government railway system also are delayed for the same reason. It would be interesting to know what arrangement the Government has made to get the labor into Alaska that would like to find its way there from the "States."

A RECENT concert by the Choral Art Society of Seattle has made evident the interesting fact that a new standard of mixed chorus singing has been established in the Pacific Northwest. A statement to this effect, coming from the director of the society, will doubtless be hailed with as much pleasure by the average concert attendant as by the musical critic. Some persons may even venture to hope that the new standard will not remain confined to the Pacific Northwest.

KEEPING up with the times means, for one thing, a continuous education in geography. How many people today can tell you offhand, for instance, where the Territory of Quintana Roo is? Not a great many, it may be taken for granted. Since, however, a special commission has been sent to study this little-known region in Mexico, it may not be long before Quintana Roo will have as familiar a sound as Yucatan.

AMONG the fanciful names applied by mainlanders and others to the Hawaiian Islands are, "Paradise of the Pacific," the "Honeymoon Isles," the "Sugar Ports," and "Cross Roads of the Pacific." And since that tinkling little kao wood instrument has achieved such widespread fame and popularity, it is not strange that "Ukulele Land" is being added. This insinuating and ingratiating little instrument, it seems was invented by a Portuguese immigrant about forty years ago, and was given the name "ukulele," which means "dancing flea," because of the jumping manner in which it is played. For the present, at least, it is taking the place of the banjo and the mandolin in the affections of those who like certain kinds of modern music. The departure at least lends variety.

St. Louis is following the example of Boston in building an elephant house in a large city park; and the elephant whose home this house is to be has, like the three in Boston, the distinction of having been bought with the pennies of school children. This seems to be a method of purchase that gives as much pleasure to the buyers as to the sellers, to say nothing of the satisfaction to the elephant of being the prized possession of thousands of boys and girls, and then receiving a home that he can call his own.